The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5705. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

"LADY BYRON VINDICATED."

Mrs. Stowe's Defence of Her Story and Herself.

All Her "Facts" and "Proofs" Now Given.

Why the Story was not Sooner Made Public.

A FRESH ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW.

Old Scandals, Letters, Reports and Rumors Revived and Reiterated.

Mrs. Stowe's *Lady Byron Vindicated*—her long-promised defence of her Byron scandal, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* last September—with all the facts and proofs in her possession, is announced for publication to-morrow. From advance sheets we are enabled to give the readers of the Times a summary of the book—a volume of nearly 500 pages—and copious extracts from it. It is divided into three parts. The first contains five chapters respectively entitled "Introduction," (which has already been printed in the Times;) "The Attack on Lady Byron;" "Résumé of the Conspiracy;" "Results After Lord Byron's Death;" and "The Attack on Lady Byron's Grave." The second, eight chapters: "Lady Byron as I Knew Her;" "Lady Byron's Story as Told to Me;" "Chronological Summary of Events;" "The Character of the two Witnesses Compared;" "The Direct Argument to Prove the Crime;" "Physiological Argument;" "How Could She Love Him;" and "Conclusion." And the third, miscellaneous documents for reference.

Part First may be dismissed in a paragraph, it being simply a *résumé* of the controversy regarding the character of Lord and Lady Byron since the separation. In attempting to prove what she has asserted, Mrs. Stowe makes four points: "1. A concerted attack upon Lady Byron's reputation, begun by Lord Byron in self-defence. 2. That he transmitted his story to friends to be continued after his death. 3. That they did so continue it. 4. That the accusations reached their climax over Lady Byron's grave in *Blackwood* of 1869, and the Guiccioli book, and that this reopening of the controversy was reason for speaking." Mrs. Stowe here brings forward no new evidence, but uses the *Academy* letter, the article in *Blackwood* of July, 1869, several of Byron's poems and letters, the report of an interview with Mrs. Minns, formerly Lady Byron's waiting-maid and now living, and the well-remembered letter, transmitted to the London *Times* by Lord Lindsay, from Lady Byron to Lady Anne Barnard.

Lady Byron as Mrs. Stowe Knew Her.

It is in the second part that Lady Byron is vindicated as far as Mrs. Stowe's ability goes. Mrs. Stowe says that Lady Byron's story was told her in language "clear, precise, terrible." But she did not produce her phrases and sentences word for word in her original *Atlantic Monthly* article, for two reasons: The public honor and incredulity would have been doubled, and she deemed it necessary that the brutality of the story should, in some degree, be vailed and softened. But now she feels that the tale must be told to the bitter end. She prefaces the narrative with some account of Lady Byron as she was during the time of their mutual acquaintance and friendship, "as the credibility of a history depends greatly on the character of its narrator, and as especial pains have been taken to destroy the belief in this story by representing it to be the wanderings of a broken-down mind in a state of dotage and mental hallucination."

LADY BYRON AT SIXTY-ONE.

Lord Byron has given in his journal a picture of Lady Byron at twenty, after her first refusal of him. "She is a poetess, a mathematician, a metaphysician; yet withal very kind, generous and gentle, with very little pretension. Any other head would be turned with half her acquisitions and a tenth of her advantages." Mrs. Stowe says she formed her acquaintance in 1853, in England. She met her at a lunch party. She was at this time sixty-one. To quote:

"Her form was slight, giving an impression of fragility; her motions were both graceful and decided; her eyes bright, and full of interest and quick observation. Her silvery-white hair seemed to lend a grace to the transparent purity of her complexion, and her small hands had a pearly whiteness. I recollect she wore a plain widow's cap, of a transparent material, and was dressed in some delicate shade of lavender, which harmonized well with her complexion. When I was introduced to her, I felt in a moment the words of her husband:

'There was awe in the homage that she drew;
Her spirit seemed as seated on a throne.'

Calm, self-poised, and thoughtful, she seemed to me rather to resemble an interested spectator of the world's affairs, than an actor involved in its trials; yet the sweetness of her smile, and a certain very delicate sense of humor in her remarks, made the way of acquaintance easy. Her first remarks were a little playful; but, in a few moments, we were speaking on what every one in those days was talking to me about—the slavery question in America. Lady Byron's remarks caught my ear, and arrested my attention by their peculiar incisive quality, their originality, and the evidence they gave that she was as well informed on all our matters as the best American statesman could be. I had no wearisome course to go over with her as to the difference between the General Government and State Governments, nor explanations of the United States Constitution; for she had the whole before her mind with a perfect clearness. Her morality upon the slavery question, too, impressed me as something far higher and deeper than the common sentimentalism of the day. Many of her words surprised me greatly, and gave me new material for thought.

I found I was in company with a commanding mind, and hastened to gain instruction from her on another point where my interest had been aroused. I found that she had studied with careful thoughtfulness all the social and religious tendencies of England during her generation. One of her remarks has often since occurred to me. Speaking of the Oxford movement, she said the time had come when the English Church could no longer remain as it was. It must either restore the past or create a future. The Oxford movement attempted the former; and of the future she was beginning to speak when our conversation was interrupted by the presentation of other parties. Subsequently, in reply to a note from her on some benevolent business, I alluded to that conversation, and expressed a wish that she would finish giving me her views of the religious state of England. A portion of the letter that she wrote me in reply I insert, as being very characteristic in many respects:

Various causes have been assigned for the decaying state of the English Church; which seems the more strange, because the clergy have improved, morally and intellectually, in the last twenty years. Then why should their influence be diminished? I think it is owing to the diffusion of a spirit of free inquiry.

Doubts have arisen in the minds of many who are unhappily bound by subscription not to doubt; and, as consequence, they are habitually pretending either to believe or to disbelieve. The state of Denmark cannot but be rotten, when to seem is the first object of the witnesses of truth.

They may lead better lives and bring forward abler arguments; but their efforts are paralyzed by that unsoundness. I see the High Churchman professing to believe in the existence of a Church, when the most palpable facts must show him that no such Church exists; the "Low" Churchman professing to believe in exceptional interpositions which his philosophy secretly questions; the "Broad" Churchman professing as absolute an attachment to the Established Church as the narrowest could feel, while he is preaching such principles as will at last pull it down.

I ask you, my friend, whether there would not be more faith as well as earnestness, if all would speak out. There would be more unanimity too, because they would all agree in a certain basis. Would not a wider love supersede the creed-bound charity of sects?

I am aware that I have touched on a point of difference between us, and I will not regret it; for I think the differences of mind are analogous to those differences of nature, which, in the most comprehensive survey, are the very elements of harmony.

I am not at all prone to put forth my own opinions, but the tone in which you have written to me claims an unusual degree of openness on my part. I look upon creeds of all kinds as chains—far worse chains than those you would break—as the causes of much hypocrisy and infidelity. I hold it to be a sin to make a child say "I believe." Lead it to utter that belief spontaneously. I also consider the institution of an exclusive priesthood, though having been of service in some respects, as retarding the progress of Christianity at present. I desire to see a lay ministry.

I will not give you more of my heterodoxy at present; perhaps I need your pardon, connected as you are with the Church, for having said so much.

There are causes of decay known to be at work in my frame, which lead me to believe I may not have time to grow wiser; and I must therefore leave it to others to correct the conclusions I have now formed from my life's experience. I should feel happy to discuss them personally with you; for it would be soul to soul. In that confidence I am yours, most truly,

A. I. NOEL BYRON.

It is not necessary to prove to the reader that this letter is not in the style of a broken-down old woman subject to mental hallucinations. It shows Lady Byron's habits of clear, searching analysis, her thoughtfulness, and, above all, that peculiar reverence for truth and sincerity which was a leading characteristic of her moral nature. It also shows her views of the probable shortness of her stay on earth, derived from the opinion of physicians about her disease, which was a gradual ossification of the lungs. It has been asserted that pulmonary diseases, while they slowly and surely sap the physical life, often appear to give added vigor to the play of the moral and intellectual powers.

I parted from Lady Byron, feeling richer in that I had found one more pearl of great price on the shore of life.

HOW SHE SPOKE OF LORD BYRON.

Mrs. Stowe said she saw her again when she was in London arranging for the publication of *Dred*. An early copy of the novel, sent by the author to Lady Byron, called forth a note, of which the following is an extract:

"If there is truth in what I heard Lord Byron say—that works of fiction live only by the amount of truth which they contain—your story is sure of a long life. Of the few critiques I have seen, the best is in the *Examiner*. I find an obtuseness as to the spirit and aim of the book, as if you had designed to make the best novel of the season, or to keep up the reputation of one."

Struck with the mention of Lord Byron in this note, says Mrs. Stowe,

The next time I saw her I alluded to it, and remarked upon the peculiar qualities of his mind as shown in some of his more serious conversations with Dr. Kennedy. She seemed pleased to continue the subject, and went on to say many things of his singular character and genius, more penetrating and more appreciative than is often met with among critics. I told her that I had been from childhood powerfully influenced by him, and began to tell her how much, as a child, I had been affected by the news of his death—giving up all my plays and going off to a lonely hillside, where I spent the afternoon thinking of him. She interrupted me before I had quite finished with a quick, impulsive movement. "I know all that," she said, "I heard it all from Mrs. ——, and it was one of the things that made me wish to know you. I think you could understand him." We talked for some time of him then; she, with her pale face slightly flushed, speaking, as any other great man's widow might, only of what was purest and best in his works, and what were his undeniable virtues and good traits, especially in early life. She told me many pleasant little speeches made by him to herself, and, though there was running through all this a shade of melancholy, one could never have conjectured that there were under all any deeper recollections than the circumstances of an ordinary separation might bring.

HER STRENGTH OF MIND.

Mrs. Stowe quotes two more of her letters to show her strength of mind. Extracts from one follow:

"I fear that H. Martineau was too sanguine in her persuasion that the slave power had received a serious check from the ruin of so many of your Mammon-worshipers. With the return of commercial facilities, that article of commerce will again find purchasers enough to raise its value. Not that way is the iniquity to be overthrown. A deeper moral earthquake is needed. [Alluding to the financial crisis in the United States in 1857.] We English had ours in India; and though the cases are far from being alike, yet a consciousness of what we ought to have been and ought to be towards the natives could not have been awakened by less than the reddened waters of the Ganges. So I fear you will have to look on a day of judgment worse than has been painted.

As to all the frauds and impositions which have been disclosed by the failures, what a want of the sense of personal responsibility they show. It seems to be thought that 'association' will 'cover a multitude of sins'—as if 'and Co.' could enter Heaven. A firm may be described as a partnership for lowering the standard of morals. Even ecclesiastical bodies are not free from the 'and Co.;' very different from 'the goodly fellowship of the apostles.'

The better class of young gentlemen in England are seized with a mediæval mania, to which Ruskin has contributed much. The chief reason for regretting it is that taste is made to supersede benevolence. The money that would save thousands from perishing or suffering must be applied to raise the Gothic edifice where their last prayer may be uttered. Charity may be dead, while art has glorified her. This is worse than Catholicism, which cultivates heart and eye together. The first cathedral was Truth, at the beginning of the fourth century, just as Christianity was exchanging a heavenly for an earthly crown. True religion may have to cast away the symbol for the spirit before 'the kingdom' can come."

Lady Byron's Story.

Having now sufficiently introduced it, Mrs. Stowe proceeds to give Lady Byron's story, as told to her. This part of the book we quote entire. Mrs. Stowe says:

I now come to the particulars of that most painful interview which has been the cause of all this controversy. My sister and myself were going from London to Eversley to visit Rev. C. Kingsley. On our way, we stopped, by Lady Byron's invitation, to lunch with her at her Summer residence on Ham Common, near Richmond; and it was then arranged that on our return, we should make her a short visit, as she said she had a subject of importance on which she wished to converse with me alone.

On our return from Eversley we arrived at her house in the morning. It appeared to be one of Lady Byron's well days. She was up and dressed, and moved about her house with her usual air of quiet simplicity; as full of little acts of consideration for all about her as if they were the habitual invalids and she the well person. There were with her two ladies of her most intimate friends, by whom she seemed to be regarded with a sort of worship. When she left the room for a moment, they looked after her with a singular expression of respect and affection, and expressed freely their admiration of her character and their fears that her unselfishness might be leading her to overexertion.

After lunch I retired with Lady Byron, and my sister remained with her friends. I should here remark that the chief subject of the conversation which ensued was not entirely new to me. In the interval between my first and second visits to England, a lady who for many years had enjoyed Lady Byron's friendship and confidence, had, with her consent, stated the case generally to me, giving some of the incidents, so that I was in a manner prepared for what followed.

Those who accuse Lady Byron of being a person fond of talking upon this subject and apt to make unconsidered confidences, can have known very little of her, of her reserve, and of the apparent difficulty she had in speaking on subjects nearest her heart. Her habitual calmness and composure of manner, her collected dignity on all occasions are often mentioned by her husband, sometimes with bitterness, sometimes with admiration. He says, "Though I accuse Lady Byron of an excess of self-respect, I must in candor admit that if ever a person had excuse for an extraordinary portion of it, she has; as, in all her thoughts, words and deeds, she is the most decorous woman that ever existed, and must appear, what few I fancy could, a perfectly refined gentlewoman even to her *femme de chambre*."

This calmness and dignity were never more manifested than in this interview. In recalling the conversation at this distance of time, I cannot remember all the language used. Some particular words and forms of expression I do remember, and those I give; and in other cases I give my recollection of the substance of what was said. There was something awful to me in the intensity of repressed emotion which she showed as she proceeded. The great fact upon which all turned was stated in words that were unmistakable:

"Mrs. Stowe, he was guilty of incest with his sister!"

She here became so deathly pale that I feared she would faint, and hastened to say, "My dear friend, I have heard that." She asked quickly, "From whom?" and I answered, "From Mrs. ——;" when she replied, "Oh, yes!" as if recollecting herself.

I then asked her some questions, in reply to which she said, "I will tell you."

She then spoke of her first acquaintance with Lord Byron, from which I gathered that she, an only child, brought up in retirement, and living much within herself, had been, as deep natures often were, intensely stirred by his poetry; and had felt a deep interest in him personally, as one that had the germs of all that is glorious and noble. When she was introduced to him, and perceived his admiration of herself, and at last received his offer, although deeply moved, she doubted her own power to be to him all that a wife should be. She declined his offer, therefore, but desired to retain still his friendship. After this, as she said, a correspondence ensued, mostly on moral and literary subjects; and, by this correspondence, her interest in him was constantly increased.

At last, she said, he sent her a very beautiful letter, offering himself again. "I thought," she added, "that it was sincere, and that I might now show him all I felt. I wrote just what was in my heart. Afterwards," she said, "I found in one of his journals this notice of my letter: 'A letter from Bell—never rains but it pours.'"

There was through her habitual calm a shade of womanly indignation as she spoke these words; but it was gone in a moment. I said, "And did he not love you, then?" She answered, "No, my dear, he did not love me."

"Why, then, did he wish to marry you?" She laid her hand on mine, and said in a low voice, "You will see."

LORD BYRON'S WOOING.

She then told me that, shortly after the declared engagement, he came to her father's house to visit her as an accepted suitor. The visit was to her full of disappointment. His appearance was so strange, moody and unaccountable, and his treatment of her so peculiar, that she came to the conclusion that he did not love her, and sought an opportunity to converse with him alone. She told him that she saw from his manner that their engagement did not give him pleasure; that she should never blame him if he wished to dissolve it; that his nature was exceptional; and if, on a nearer view of the situation, he shrank from it, she would release him, and remain no less than ever his friend. Upon this, she said, he fainted entirely away.

She stopped a moment, and then, as if speaking with great effort, added, "Then I was sure he must love me."

"And did he not?" said I. "What other cause could have led to this emotion?"

She looked at me very sadly, and said "Fear of detection."

"What!" said I, "did that cause then exist?"

"Yes," she said, "it did." And she explained that she now attributed Lord Byron's great agitation to fear that, in some way, suspicion of the crime had been aroused in her mind, and that on this account she was seeking to break the engagement. She said that from that moment her sympathies were aroused for him, to soothe the remorse and anguish which seemed preying on his mind, and which she then regarded as the sensibility of an unusually exacting moral nature, which judged itself by higher standards, and condemned itself unsparingly for what most young men of his times regarded as venial faults. She had every hope for his future, and all the enthusiasm of belief that so many men and women of those times and ours have had in his intrinsic nobleness. She said the gloom, however, seemed to be even deeper when he came to the marriage; but she looked at it as the suffering of a peculiar being, to whom she was called to minister. I said to her, that even in the days of my childhood, I had heard of something very painful that had passed as they were in the carriage, immediately after marriage. She then said that it was so; that almost his first words, when they were alone, were, that she might once have saved him; that, if she had accepted him when he first offered, she might have made him any thing she pleased; but that, as it was, she would find she had married a devil.

The conversation, as recorded in Lady Anne Barnard's diary, seems only a continuation of the foregoing, and just what might have followed upon it.

I then asked how she became certain of the true cause.

AS A HUSBAND.

She said that from the outset of their married life, his conduct towards her was strange and unaccountable, even during the first weeks after the wedding, while they were visiting her friends, and outwardly on good terms. He seemed resolved to shake and combat both her religious principles and her views of the family state. He tried to undermine her faith in Christianity as a rule of life by argument and by ridicule. He set before her the Continental idea of the liberty of marriage; it being a simple partnership of friendship and property, the parties to which were allowed by one another to pursue their own separate individual tastes. He told her, that as he could not be expected to confine himself to her, neither should he expect or wish that she should confine herself to him; that she was young and pretty, and could have her lovers, and he should never object; and that she must allow him the same freedom. She said that she did not comprehend to what this was tending till after they came to London, and his sister came to stay with them.

LORD BYRON AND HIS SISTER.

At what precise time the idea of an improper connection between her husband and his sister was first forced upon her, she did not say; but she told me *how* it was done. She said that one night, in her presence, he treated his sister with a liberty which both shocked and astonished her. Seeing her amazement and alarm, he came up to her, and said, in a sneering tone, "I suppose you perceive you are not wanted here. Go to your own room, and leave us alone. We can amuse ourselves better without you."

She said, "I went to my room trembling. I fell down on my knees, and prayed to my Heavenly Father to have mercy on them. I thought, 'What shall I do?'"

I remember, after this, a pause in the conversation, during which she seemed struggling with thoughts and emotions; and, for my part, I was unable to utter a word or ask a question.

She did not tell me what followed immediately upon this, nor how soon after she spoke on the subject with either of the parties. She first began to speak of conversations afterwards held with Lord Byron, in which he boldly avowed the connection as having existed in time past, and as one that was to continue in time to come; and implied that she must submit to it. She put it to his conscience as concerning his sister's soul, and he said that it was no sin; that it was the way the world was first peopled; the Scriptures taught that all the world descended from one pair; and how could that be unless brothers married their sisters? that, if not a sin then, it could not be a sin now.

I immediately said, "Why, Lady Byron, those are the very arguments given in the drama of 'Cain.'"

"The very same," was her reply. "He could reason very speciously on this subject." She went on to say, that, when she pressed him hard with the universal sentiment of mankind as to the horror and the crime, he took another turn, and said that the horror and crime were the very attraction; that he had worn out all ordinary forms of sin, and that he "longed for the stimulus of a new kind of vice." She set before him the dread of detection; and then he became furious. She should never be the means of his detection, he said. She should leave him; that he was resolved upon; but she should always bear all the blame of the separation. In the sneering tone which was common with him, he said, "The world will believe me, and it will not believe you. The world has made up its mind that 'By' is a glorious boy; and the world will go for 'By,' right or wrong. Besides, I shall make it my life's object to discredit you; I shall use all my powers. Read 'Caleb Williams,' and you will see that I shall do by you just as Falkland did by Caleb."

I said that all this seemed to me like insanity. She said that she was for a time led to think that it was insanity, and excused and pitied him; that his treatment of her expressed such hatred and malignity that she knew not what else to think of it; that he seemed resolved to drive her out of the house at all hazards, and threatened her, if she should remain, in a way to alarm the heart of any woman; yet, thinking him insane, she left him at last with the sorrow with which any one might leave a dear friend whose reason was wholly overthrown, and to whom in this desolation she was no longer permitted to minister.

I inquired in one of the pauses of the conversation whether Mrs. Leigh was a peculiarly beautiful or attractive woman.

"No, my dear; she was plain."

"Was she, then, distinguished for genius or talent of any kind?"

"Oh, no! Poor woman! she was weak, relatively, to him, and wholly under his control."

"And what became of her?" I said.

"She afterwards repented, and became a truly good woman." I think it was here she mentioned that she had frequently seen and conversed with Mrs. Leigh in the latter part of her life; and she seemed to derive comfort from the recollection.

I asked, "Was there a child?" I had been told by Mrs. —— that there was a daughter, who had lived some years.

She said there was one, a daughter, who made her friends much trouble, being of a very difficult nature to manage. I had understood that at one time this daughter escaped from her friends to the Continent, and that Lady Byron assisted in efforts to recover her. Of Lady Byron's kindness both to Mrs. Leigh and the child, I had before heard from Mrs. ——, who gave me my first information.

It is also strongly impressed on my mind, that Lady Byron, in answer to some question of mine as to whether there was ever any meeting between Lord Byron and his sister after he left England, answered that she had insisted upon it, or made it a condition, that Mrs. Leigh should not go abroad to him.

LORD BYRON'S REPENTANCE.

When the conversation as to events was over, as I stood musing, I said, "Have you no evidence that he repented?" and alluded to the mystery of his death, and the message he endeavored to utter.

She answered quickly, and with great decision, that, whatever might have been his meaning at that hour, she felt sure he had finally repented; and added with great earnestness, "I do not believe that any child of the Heavenly Father is ever left to eternal sin."

I said that such a hope was most delightful to my feelings, but that I had always regarded the indulgence of it as a dangerous one.

Her look, voice, and manner at that moment, are indelibly fixed in my mind. She looked at me so sadly, so firmly, and said:

"Danger, Mrs. Stowe! What danger can come for indulging that hope, like the danger that comes from not having it?"

I said in my turn, "What danger comes from not having it?"

"The danger of losing all faith in God," she said, "all hope for others, all strength to try and save them. I once knew a lady," she added, "who was in a state of skepticism and despair from belief in that doctrine. I think I saved her by giving her my faith."

I was silent; and she continued: "Lord Byron believed in eternal punishment fully; for, though he reasoned against Christianity as it is commonly received, he could not reason himself out of it; and I think it made him desperate. He used to say, 'The worst of it is, I do believe.' Had he seen God as I see Him, I am sure his heart would have relented."

HER OPINION OF BYRON.

She went on to say that his sins, great as they were, admitted of much palliation and excuse; that he was the child of singular and ill-matched parents; that he had an organization originally fine, but one capable equally of great good or great evil; that in his childhood he had only the worst and most fatal influences; that he grew up into manhood with no guide; that there was everything in the classical course of the schools to develop an unhealthy growth of passion, and no moral influence of any kind to restrain it; that the manners of his day were corrupt; that what were now considered vices in society were then spoken of as matters of course among young noblemen; that drinking, gaming and licentiousness everywhere abounded; and that, up to a certain time, he was no worse than multitudes of other young men of his day,—only that the vices of his day were worse for him. The excesses of passion, the disregard of physical laws in eating, drinking and living wrought effects on him that they did not on less sensitively organized frames, and prepared him for the evil hour when he fell into the sin which shaded his whole life. All the rest was a struggle with its consequences—sinning more and more to conceal the sin of the past. But she believed he never outlived remorse; that he always suffered; and that this showed that God had not utterly forsaken him. Remorse, she said, always showed moral sensibility; and, while that remained, there was always hope.

WHY THE STORY SHOULD BE PUBLISHED.

She now began to speak of her grounds for thinking it might be her duty fully to publish this story before she left the world.

First she said that through the whole course of her life, she had felt the eternal value of truth, and seen how dreadful a thing was falsehood, and how fearful it was to be an accomplice in it, even by silence. Lord Byron had demoralized the moral sense of England, and he had done it in a great degree by the sympathy excited by falsehood. This had been pleaded in extenuation of all his crimes and vices, and led to a lowering of the standard of morals in the literary world. Now it was proposed to print cheap editions of his works, and sell them among the common people, and interest them in him by the circulation of the same story.

She then said to this effect, that she believed in retribution and suffering in the future life, and that the consequences of sins here follow us there; and it was strongly impressed upon her mind that Lord Byron must suffer in looking on the evil consequences of what he had done in this life, and in seeing the further extension of that evil.

"It has sometimes strongly appeared to me," she said, "that he cannot be at peace until this injustice has been righted. Such is the strong feeling that I have when I think of going where he is."

These things, she said, had led her to inquire whether it might not be her duty to make a full and clear disclosure before she left the world.

LADY BYRON'S PROOFS.

Of course I did not listen to this story as one who was investigating its worth. I received it as truth. And the purpose for which it was communicated was not to enable me to prove it to the world, but to ask my opinion whether she should show it to the world before leaving it. The whole consultation was upon the assumption that she had at her command such proofs as could not be questioned. [illegible]

Concerning what they were I did not minutely inquire; only, in answer to a general question, she said that she had letters and documents in proof of her story. Knowing Lady Byron's strength of mind, her clear-headedness, her accurate habits, and her perfect knowledge of the matter, I considered her judgment on this point decisive.

I told her that I would take the subject into consideration, and give my opinion in a few days. That night, after my sister and myself had retired to our own apartment, I related to her the whole history, and we spent the night in talking of it. I was powerfully impressed with the justice and propriety of an immediate disclosure; while she, on the contrary, represented the painful consequences that would probably come upon Lady Byron from taking such a step.

Before we parted the next day, I requested Lady Byron to give me some memoranda of such dates and outlines of the general story as would enable me better to keep it in its connection; which she did.

On giving me the paper, Lady Byron requested me to return it to her when it had ceased to be of use to me for the purpose indicated.

Accordingly, a day or two after, I inclosed it to her in a hasty note, as I was then leaving London for Paris, and had not yet had time fully to consider the subject.

Chronological Summary of Events.

The bulk of Mrs. Stowe's proofs are in the third chapter of the second part. Mrs. Stowe says:

It will be observed by the reader that Lady Byron's conversation with me was simply for consultation on one point, and that point whether she herself should publish the story before her death. It was not, therefore, a complete history of all events in their order, but specimens of a few incidents and facts. Her object was, not to prove her story to me, nor to put me in possession of it with a view to *my* proving it, but simply and briefly to show me *what it was*, that I might judge as to the probable results of its publication at that time. It therefore comprised primarily these points:

1. An exact statement, in so many words, of the crime.
2. A statement of the manner in which it was first forced on her attention by Lord Byron's words and actions, including his admissions and defences of it.
3. The admission of a period when she had ascribed his whole conduct to insanity.
4. A reference to later positive evidences of guilt,—the existence of a child, and Mrs. Leigh's subsequent repentance.

And here I have a word to say in reference to the alleged inaccuracies of my true story.

The dates that Lady Byron gave me on the memoranda did not relate either to the time of the first disclosure, or the period when her doubts became certainties; nor did her conversation touch either of these points; and on a careful review of the latter, I see clearly that it omitted dwelling upon anything which I might be supposed to have learned from her already published statement. I reënclosed that paper to her from London, and have never seen it since. In writing my account, which I designed to do in the most general terms, I took for my guide Miss Martineau's published *Memoir of Lady Byron*, which has long stood uncontradicted before the public, of which Macmillan's London edition is now before me. The reader is referred to page 316, which reads thus:

"She was born 1792; married in January, 1814; returned to her father's house in 1816; died on May 16, 1860." This makes her married life two years; but we need not say that the date is inaccurate, as Lady Byron was married in 1815.

Supposing Lady Byron's married life to have covered two years, I could only reconcile its continuance for that length of time to her uncertainty as to his sanity; to deceptions practised on her, making her doubt at one time, and believe at another; and his keeping her in a general state of turmoil and confusion, till at last he took the step of banishing her.

This controversy, unfortunately, cannot be managed with the accuracy of a legal trial. Its course, hitherto, has rather resembled the course of a drawing room scandal, where every one freely throws in an assertion, with or without proof. In making out my narrative, however, I shall use only certain authentic sources, some of which have for a long time been before the public, and some of which have floated up from the waves of the recent controversy. I consider as authentic sources:

Moore's Life of Byron;

Lady Byron's own account of the separation, published in 1830;

Lady Byron's statements to me in 1856;

Lord Lindsay's communication, giving an extract from Lady Anne Barnard's diary, and a copy of a letter from Lady Byron dated 1818, about three years after her marriage;

Mrs. Minn's testimony as given in a daily paper published at Newcastle, England;

And Lady Byron's letters, as given recently in the late *London Quarterly*.

According to Mrs. Minn's account, which is likely to be accurate, the time spent by Lord and Lady Byron in bridal-visiting was three weeks at Halnaby Hall and six weeks at Seaham, when Mrs. Minn quitted their service. During this first period of three weeks, Lord Byron's treatment of his wife, as testified to by the servant, was such that she advised her young mistress to return to her parents; and, at one time, Lady Byron had almost resolved to do so.

What the particulars of his conduct were, the servant refuses to state, being bound by a promise of silence to her mistress. She, however, testifies to a warm friendship existing between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh, in a manner which would lead us to feel that Lady Byron received and was received by Lord Byron's sister with the greatest affection. Lady Byron herself says to Lady Anne Barnard, "I had heard that he was the best of brothers;" and the inference is, that she, at an early period of her married life, felt the greatest confidence in his sister, and wished to have her with them as much as possible. In Lady Anne's account, this wish to have the sister with her was increased by Lady Byron's distress at her husband's attempts to corrupt her principles with regard to religion and marriage. * * * If we consider the character of Lady Byron as given by Mrs. Minns,—that of a young person of warm but repressed feeling, without sister or brother, longing for human sympathy, and having so far found no relief but in talking with a faithful dependant,—we may easily see that the acquisition of a sister through Lord Byron might have been all in all to her, and that the feelings which he checked and rejected for himself might have flowed out towards his sister with enthusiasm. The date of Mrs. Leigh's visit does not appear. * * *

On June 12, Lord Byron writes that Lady Byron is more than three months advanced in her progress towards maternity; and that they have been out very little, as he wishes to keep her quiet. We are informed by Moore that Lord Byron was at this time a member of the Drury-Lane Theatre Committee; and that, in this unlucky connection, one of the fatalities of the first year of trial as a husband lay. From the strain of Byron's letters, as given in Moore, it is apparent, that, while he thinks it best for his wife to remain at home, he does not propose to share the retirement, but prefers running his own separate career with such persons as thronged the greenroom of the theatre in those days.

During the latter part of Lady Byron's pregnancy, it appears from Moore that Byron was night after night engaged out at dinner parties, in which getting drunk was considered as, of course, the *finale*, as appears from the following letters:

TO MR. MOORE.

TERRACE, PICCADILLY, Oct. 31, 1815.

I have not been able to ascertain precisely the time of duration of the stock market; but I believe it is a good time for selling out, and I hope so. First, because I shall see you; and, next, because I shall receive certain moneys on behalf of Lady Byron, the which will materially conduce to my comfort; I wanting (as the duns say) "to make up a sum."

Yesterday I dined out with a large-ish party, where were Sheridan and Colman, Harry Harris, of C. G., and his brother, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Dr. Kinnaird, and others of note and notoriety. Like other parties of the kind, it was first silent, then talky, then argumentative, then disputatious, then unintelligible, then altogethery, then inarticulate, and then drunk. When we had reached the last step of this glorious ladder, it was difficult to get down without stumbling; and, to crown all, Kinnaird and I had to conduct Sheridan down a d—d corkscrew staircase, which had certainly been constructed before the discovery of fermented liquors, and to which no legs, however crooked, could possibly accommodate themselves. We deposited him safe at home, where his man, evidently used to the business, waited to receive him in the hall.

Both he and Colman were, as usual, very good; but I carried away much wine, and the wine had previously carried away my memory; so that all was hiccough and happiness for the last hour or so, and I am not impregnated with any of the conversation. Perhaps you heard of a late answer of Sheridan to the watchman who found him bereft of that "divine particle of air" called reason. * * He (the watchman) found Sherry in the street, fuddled and bewildered, and almost insensible. "Who are you, Sir?" No answer. "What's your name?" A hiccough. "What's your name?" Answer, in a slow, deliberate and impassive tone, "Wilberforce!" Is not that Sherry all over?—and, to my mind, excellent. Poor fellow! his very dregs are better than the "first sprightly runnings" of others.

My paper is full, and I have a grievous headache.

P. S.—Lady B. is in full progress. Next month will bring to light (with the aid of "Juno Lucina, *fer opem*," or rather *opes*, for the last are most wanted) the tenth wonder of the world; "Gil Blas" being the eighth, and he (my son's father) the ninth.

Here we have a picture of the whole story,—Lady Byron within a month of her confinement; her money being used to settle debts; her husband out at a dinner party, going through the usual course of such parties, able to keep his legs and help Sheridan down stairs, and going home "gloomy and savage to ferocity" to his wife. Four days after this (letter 129) we find that this dinner party was not an exceptional one, but one of a series, for he says, "To-day I dine with Kinnaird—we are to have Sheridan and Colman again—and to-morrow, once more, at Sir Gilbert Heathcote's. * * * * *

* * * That during this time, also, his irritation and ill temper were increased by the mortification of duns, debts and executions, is on the face of Moore's story. It it is no wonder that with a man of this kind to manage Lady Byron should have clung to the only female companionship she could dare to trust in the case, and earnestly desired to retain with her the sister who seemed, more than herself, to have influence over him. The first letter given by *The Quarterly* from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, without a date, evidently belongs to this period, when the sister's society presented itself as a refuge in her approaching confinement. Mrs. Leigh speaks of leaving. The young wife, conscious that the house presents no attractions, and that soon she herself shall be laid by, cannot urge Mrs. Leigh's stay as likely to give her any pleasure, but only as a comfort to herself. This letter not being dated, we have no clew but what we obtain from its own internal evidence. It certainly is not written in Lady Byron's usual clear and elegant style; and is, in this respect, in striking contrast to all her letters that I have ever seen. But the notes written by a young woman under such peculiar and distressing circumstances must not be judged by the standard of calmer hours. Subsequently to this letter, and during that stormy irrational period when Lord Byron's conduct became more and more unaccountable, may have come that startling scene in which Lord Byron took every pains to convince his wife of improper relations subsisting between himself and his sister. What an utter desolation this must have been to the wife, tearing from her the last hold of friendship, and the last refuge to which she had clung in her sorrows, may easily be conceived.

In this crisis it appears that the sister convinced Lady Byron that the whole was to be attributed to insanity. It would be a conviction gladly accepted, and bringing infinite relief, although still surrounding her path with fearful difficulties. * * * * * * *

It appears, then, that the domestic situation in Byron's house at the time of his wife's expulsion was one so grave as to call for family counsel; for Lady Byron, generally accurate, speaks in the plural number. "His nearest relatives" certainly includes Mrs. Leigh. "His family" includes more. That some of Lord Byron's own relatives were cognizant of facts at this time, and that they took Lady Byron's side, is shown by one of his own chance admissions. In vol. vi. p. 394, in a letter on Bowles, he says, speaking of this time, "All my relations, save one, fell from me like leaves from a tree in autumn." And in *Medwin's Conversations* he says, "Even my cousin, George Byron, who had been brought up with me, and whom I loved as a brother, took my wife's part." The conduct must have been marked in the extreme that led to this result.

After a few short months of married life,—months full of patient endurance of the strangest and most unaccountable treatment,—she comes to them, expelled from her husband's house, an object of hatred and aversion to him, and having to settle for herself the awful question, whether he is a dangerous madman or a determined villain. Such was this young wife's situation.

Now comes a remarkable part of Lady Byron's statement:

"The accounts given me after I left Lord Byron, by those in constant intercourse with him, added to those doubts which had before transiently occurred to my mind as to the reality of the alleged disease; and the reports of his medical attendants were far from establishing anything like lunacy."

When these doubts arose in her mind, it is not natural to suppose that they should, at first, involve Mrs. Leigh. She still appears to Lady Byron as the devoted, believing sister, fully convinced of her brother's insanity, and endeavoring to restrain and control him. But if Lord Byron were sane, if the purposes he had avowed to his wife were real, he must have lied about his sister in the past, and perhaps have the worst intentions for the future.

The horrors of that state of vacillation between the conviction of insanity and the commencing conviction of something worse can scarcely be told.

At all events, the wife's doubts extended so far, that she speaks out to her parents. "Under this uncertainty," says the statement, "I deemed it right to communicate to my parents, that, if I were to consider Lord Byron's past conduct as that of a person of sound mind, nothing could induce me to return to him. It therefore appeared expedient, both to them and to myself, to consult the ablest advisers. For that object, and also to obtain still further information respecting appearances which indicated mental derangement, my mother determined to go to London. She was empowered by me to take legal opinion on a written statement of mine; though I then had reasons for reserving a part of the case from the knowledge even of my father and mother."

The last of this series of letters is less like the style of Lady Byron than any of them. We cannot judge whether it is a whole consecutive letter, or fragments from a letter, selected and united. There is a great want of that clearness and precision which usually characterized Lady Byron's style. It shows, however, that the decision is made—a decision which she regrets on account of the sister who has tried so long to prevent it. * * * * *

Lady Byron has come to the conclusion that Augusta is mistaken as to insanity; that there is a real wicked purpose and desire on the part of the brother, not as yet believed in by the sister. She regards the sister as one who, though deceived and blinded, is still worthy of confidence and consideration; and so says to her: "You will be of my opinion hereafter." She says: "You have considered me more than a thousand would have done." Mrs. Leigh is, in Lady Byron's eyes, a most abused and innocent woman, who, to spare her sister in her delicate situation, has taken on herself the whole charge of a maniacal brother, although suffering from him language and actions of the most injurious kind. That Mrs. Leigh did not flee the house at once under such circumstances, and wholly decline the management of the case, seems to Lady Byron consideration and self-sacrifice greater than she can acknowledge. The knowledge of the whole extent of the truth came to Lady Byron's mind at a later period.

We now take up the history from Lushington's letter to Lady Byron, published at the close of her statement.

The application to Lord Byron for an act of separation was positively refused at first; it being an important part of his policy that all the responsibility and insistance should come from his wife, and that he should appear forced into it contrary to his will. Dr. Lushington, however, says to Lady Byron:

"I was originally consulted by Lady Noel on your behalf while you were in the country. The circumstances detailed by her were such as justified a separation; but they were not of that aggravated description as to render such a measure indispensable. On Lady Noel's representations, I deemed a reconciliation with Lord Byron practicable, and felt most sincerely a wish to aid in effecting it. There was not, on Lady Noel's part, any exaggeration of the facts, nor, so far as I could perceive, any determination to prevent a return to Lord Byron: certainly none was expressed when I spoke of a reconciliation."

In this crisis, with Lord Byron refusing the separation, with Lushington expressing a wish to aid in a reconciliation, and Lady Noel not expressing any aversion to it, the whole strain of the dreadful responsibility comes upon the wife. She resolves to ask counsel of her lawyer, in view of a statement of the whole case.

Lady Byron is spoken of by Lord Byron (letter No. 233) as being in town with her father on the 29th of February; viz., fifteen days after the date of the last letter to Mrs. Leigh. It must have been about this time, then, that she laid her whole case before Lushington; and he gave it a thorough examination.

The result was, that Lushington expressed in the most decided terms his conviction that reconciliation was impossible. Fourteen years after, in 1830, for the first time the world was astonished by this declaration from Dr. Lushington, in language so pronounced and positive that there could be no mistake. Lady Byron had stood all these fourteen years slandered by her husband and misunderstood by his friends, when, had she so chosen, this opinion of Dr. Lushington's could have been at once made public, which fully justified her conduct.

If, as the *Blackwood* of July insinuates, the story told to Lushington was a malignant slander, meant to injure Lord Byron, why did she suppress the judgment of her counsel at a time when all the world was on her side, and this decision would have been the decisive blow against her husband? Why, by sealing the lips of counsel, and of all whom she could influence, did she deprive herself finally of the very advantage for which it has been assumed she fabricated the story?

Direct Argument to Prove the Crime.

In the next chapter Mrs. Stowe first states the argument against Lord Byron thus:

1. There is direct evidence that Lord Byron was guilty of some unusual immorality. * * * The first evidence of it is the fact that Lushington and Romilly offered to take the case into court, and make there a public exhibition of the proofs on which their convictions were founded.

2. It is very strong evidence of this fact, that Lord Byron, while loudly declaring that he wished to know with what he was charged, declined this open investigation, and, rather than meet it, signed a paper which he had before refused to sign.

3. It is also strong evidence of this fact that, although secretly declaring to all his intimate friends that he still wished open investigation in a court of justice, and affirming his belief that his character was being ruined for want of it, he never afterwards took the means to get it. Instead of writing a private handbill, he might have come to England and entered a suit; and he did not do it. * * * * *

4. It is probable that the crime was the one now alleged, because that was the most important crime charged against him by rumor at the period. This appears by the following extract of a letter from Shelley, furnished by the *Quarterly*, dated Bath, Sept. 29, 1816:

"I saw Kinniard, and had a long talk with him. He informed me that Lady Byron was now in perfect health; that she was living with your sister. I felt much pleasure from this intelligence. I consider the latter part of it as affording a decisive contradiction to the only important calumny that ever was advanced against you. On this ground, at least, it will become the world hereafter to be silent."

It appears evident here that the charge of improper intimacy with his sister was, in the mind of Shelley, the only important one that had yet been made against Lord Byron. * *

The Guiccioli book also mentions this same allegation as having arisen from peculiarities in Lord Byron's manner of treating his sister:

"This deep, fraternal affection assumed at times, under the influence of his powerful genius, and under exceptional circumstances, an almost too passionate expression, which opened a fresh field to his enemies."

Mrs. Stowe also evolves from one of Byron's letters to Moore, a confession of the crime of incest—a letter dated at Venice, Feb. 2, 1818. He is speaking of the loss of Moore's child:

"I know how to feel with you, because I am quite wrapped up in my own children. Besides my little legitimate, I have made unto myself an illegitimate since, (since Ada's birth,) to say nothing of one before; and I look forward to one of these as the pillar of my old age, supposing that I ever reach, as I hope I never shall, that desolating period."

This child could not have been the one born while Byron was at school at Harrow, as that died when a few months old, and Mrs. Stowe takes it for granted that it must mean the "child of sin" alluded to in her original article, and on this matter she brings forward the only new evidence from England contained in the whole book. She says:

"On this subject we shall cite a passage from a letter recently received by us from England, and written by a person who appears well informed on the subject of his letter:

'The fact is, the incest was first committed, and the child of it born before, shortly before, the Byron marriage. The child (a daughter) must not be confounded with the natural daughter of Lord Byron, born about a year after his separation. The history, more or less, of that child of incest, is known to many; for in Lady Byron's attempt to watch over her, and rescue her from ruin, she was compelled to employ various agents at different times.'"

The Physiological Argument.

In the chapter headed "The Physiological Argument," Lord Byron's parentage, his early life and his dissipations and excesses in London, together with the amount and character of his literary labor in these early years, are all cited to show that the credibility of the accusation of the crime of incest is greater in his case than it would be to most men. The *Temple Bar* article entitled "The Bride of Abydos" and Dr. Forbes Winslow's letter to the London *Times*, are used in the argument to prove that Byron was afflicted with a peculiar and subtile form of brain disease, which hurried him, as by an overpowering mania, into crime, while his moral faculties and affections were in a great degree unimpaired, and so left him to the agonies of remorse.

The Conclusion—Mrs. Stowe's Appeal.

The concluding chapter of the second part being both short and interesting, we give it nearly in full:

"In leaving this subject I have one appeal to make to the men, and more especially to the women, who have been my readers.

In justice to Lady Byron it must be remembered that this publication of her story is not her act, but mine. I trust you have already conceded that in so severe and peculiar a trial she had a right to be understood fully by her immediate circle of friends, and to seek of them counsel in view of the moral questions to which such very exceptional circumstances must have given rise. Her communication to me was not an address to the public; it was a statement of the case for advice. True, by leaving the whole unguarded by pledge or promise, it left discretionary power with me to use if needful. * * *

It has been alleged, that, even admitting that Lady Byron's story were true, it never ought to have been told.

Is it true, then, that a woman has not the same right to individual justice that a man has? If the cases were reversed would it have been thought just that Lord Byron should go down in history loaded with accusations of crime because he could be only vindicated by exposing the crime of his wife?

It has been said that the crime charged on Lady Byron was comparatively unimportant, and the one against Lord Byron was deadly.

But the *Blackwood*, in opening the controversy, called Lady Byron by the name of an unnatural female criminal, whose singular atrocities alone entitle her to infamous notoriety; and the crime charged upon her was sufficient to warrant the comparison.

Both crimes are foul, unnatural, horrible; and there is no middle ground between the admission of the one or the other.

You must either conclude that a woman, all whose other works, words and deeds were generous, just and gentle, committed this one monstrous exceptional crime, without a motive, and against all the analogies of her character and all the analogies of her treatment of others; or you must suppose that a man known by all testimony to have been boundlessly licentious, who took the very course, which, by every physiological law, would have led to unnatural results, did, at last, commit an unnatural crime.

The question whether I did right when Lady Byron was thus held up as an abandoned criminal by the *Blackwood*, to interpose my knowledge of the real truth in her defence, is a serious one; but it is one for which I must account to God alone, and in which, without any contempt of the opinions of my fellow-creatures, I must say, that it is a small thing to be judged of man's judgment.

I had in the case a responsibility very different from that of many others. I had been consulted in relation to the publication of this story by Lady Byron, at a time when she had it in her power to have exhibited it with all its proofs, and commanded an instant conviction. I have reason to think that that my advice had some weight in suppressing that disclosure. I gave that advice under the impression that the Byron controversy was a thing forever passed, and never likely to return.

It had never occurred to me that, nine years after Lady Byron's death, a standard English periodical would declare itself free to reopen this controversy, when all the generation who were her witnesses had passed from earth, and that it would reopen it in the most savage form of accusation, and with the indorsement and commendation of a book of the vilest slanders, edited by Lord Byron's mistress.

Let the reader mark the retributions of justice. The accusations of the *Blackwood*, in 1869, were simply an intensified form of those first concocted by Lord Byron in his "Clytemnestra" poem of 1816. He forged that weapon, and bequeathed it to his party. The *Blackwood* took it up, gave it a sharper edge, and drove it to the heart of Lady Byron's fame. The result has been the disclosure of this history. It is, then, Lord Byron himself, who, by his network of wiles, his ceaseless persecutions of his wife, his efforts to extend his partisanship beyond the grave, has brought on this tumultuous exposure. He, and he alone, is the cause of this revelation.

And now I have one word to say to those in England, who, with all the facts and documents in their hands which could at once have cleared Lady Byron's fame, allowed the barbarous assault of the *Blackwood* to go over the civilized world without a reply. I speak to those who, knowing that I am speaking the truth, stand silent; to those who have now the ability to produce the facts and documents by which this cause might be instantly settled, and who do not produce them.

I do not judge them; but I remind them that a day is coming when they and I must stand side by side at the great judgment seat,—I to give an account for my speaking, they for their silence.

In that day, all earthly considerations will have vanished like morning mists, and truth or falsehood, justice or injustice, will be the only realities.

In that day God, who will judge the secrets of all men, will judge between this man and this woman. Then, if never before, the full truth shall be told both of the depraved and dissolute man who made it his life's object to defame the innocent, the silent, the self-denying woman who made it her life's object to give space for repentance to the guilty."

The miscellaneous documents in the Third Part are: "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," (as originally published in the *Atlantic Monthly,*) "Lord Lindsay's Letter to the London *Times*," "Dr. Forbes Winslow's Letter to the London *Times*," "Extract from Lord Byron's Expunged Letter to Murray," "Extracts from *Blackwood's Magazine*," "Letters of Lady Byron to H. C. Robinson," "Dometic Poems by Lord Byron."

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff on Pig Iron—Protests Against the Reduction—Counterfeit Seven-Thirties—The Legal-tender Cases—Ohio and the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The action of the Ways and Means Committee in reducing the tariff on pig iron from $9 to $7 per ton has brought out a savage howl from pig iron producers, though scarcely any of them aver that they cannot still make pig iron at a good profit. But such monopolists die hard, and yield only when they are compelled to. The members of the Committee are deluged with protests against the reduction from this interest, but they are not likely to change their decision on the subject. They see too many of the iron works and machine shops closing their doors to incline them to look upward in the matter of rates.

THE COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTIES.

There were presented at the Treasury to-day for redemption two of the counterfeit $1,000 seven-thirty notes of the issue of June 16, 1865. They were from the same plate as the counterfeits which have heretofore been presented, and which bear so close a resemblance to the genuine as to lead some people to believe that the plate from which they were printed was stolen from the Treasury some years ago. These notes were presented by the Second National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

Inquiries are frequently received here as to the probabilities of an early decision in the legal-tender cases now before the Supreme Court. From all that can be learned of the matter, it is reasonably certain that no decision will be reached during the present term. No consultation has yet been had in the case by the Court, and inasmuch as the Court will shortly be re. organized by the addition of two new members, it is altogether probable that the cases will be ordered to be reargued before a decision is made. This renders a decision at this term practically impossible.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Judge Richardson, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left for Boston last night. Secretary Boutwell stated to-day that he should make no appointment for the vacancy at present.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Internal Revenue Bureau to-day made the first requisition on the Public Printer for income return blanks for 1870. The number called for was 1,500,000. Some idea of the vastness of this amount may be obtained when it is known that it will require 3,330 reams of paper, weighing in the aggregate about seventeen tons.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collector Casey, of New-Orleans, to-day submitted to the Treasury Department a list of a large number of persons whom he recommended for removal. The total list involves a reduction of about $90,000 in the expenses of the New-Orleans Custom House. Parties here from New-Orleans point to the fact that this reduction ought to have been made months ago instead of now, just at the commencement of the busy season, and that if they can be spared now there has been no reason for carrying them on the pay rolls during the dull Summer months. They also allege that, by some curious coincidence, the list proposed for removal is composed almost wholly of Republicans, while many Democrats are still retained.

OHIO AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

In political circles here a great deal of interest is felt in reference to the convening of the Ohio Legislature and the probable action of that body on the Fifteenth Amendment. A prominent official who has just returned from the State regards the ratification of the amendment as certain. The refusal of the "Reform" members, as reported in to-day's dispatches, to enter the caucus of either party, is looked on as favorable to ratification. The Senate has a Republican majority of one, a successor having been elected to Senator Russell, whose death occurred recently. The question of the legality of the election is raised, but no fear is entertained by Republicans that it will be held to be perfectly valid.

THE RED RIVER REVOLT.

A New Complication—Threatened Invasion of Pembina by Sioux at the Instigation of the Canadian Adherents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the *Tribune*, says:

Positive information has been received from perfectly reliable authority that the United States Government has been notified in a manner and from a source that it will be bound to take notice of, that the Canadian adherents in the Red River settlement and at Portage la Prairie have incited the Sioux Indians to a raid on Pembina and St. Joseph, in retaliation, as is claimed, for alleged aid and countenance given to the Red River rebellion by American citizens on this side of the international line. The information on which the ratification was based came from a person in the counsel of the Canadian Government and in the secrets of Governor McDougall's adherents in the settlement. In order that the gentleman to whom it was given might prepare for his own personal safety, he was assured that if not before, then by the opening of Spring, the entire settlement on the American side of the boundary would be wiped out by these Sioux marauders, who, for obvious reasons are opposed to the annexation of their present secure refuge from punishment, and who have been told that annexation to this country is the object of this movement. The Government is asked to make inquiries on the subject to provide ample protection to American residents at Pembina.

CURRENT NOTES.

St. Paul, Minn., has just built a stone bridge across Bridal Veil Creek.

Chicago telegraphed to San Francisco that no leading Eastern papers were published on the day after Christmas.

Bourbon County, Ky., has contributed nearly $50,000 to the real estate and building fund of the Kentucky University.

Portland, Me., imported last year 5,348,971 gallons of molasses and 20,598,846 pounds of sugar.

A Boston paper thinks naming a row of lots in a suburban cemetery after a physician was in questionable taste.

Mr. HENRY C. L. DORSEY, of Pawtucket, has sent $333 to the Virginia Penitentiary, that the inmates may feast and be merry on his birthday, Jan. 31.

An astounding bit of news comes from New-Orleans. The chemists who examined the milk purchased from several dealers in the city reported that it was all pure.

Father BURGESS, of Cincinnati, says he has not been made aware of his appointment as Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit, but the newspapers may know more about it than he does.

A Boston paper reports that the Boylston Bank robbers are in the hands of New-York detectives, and offer to compromise with the "losers" by giving up half of their stolen bonds.

The persistency with which the Chicago *Times* says "on yesterday," "on to-day," &c., even in its editorials, which are popularly supposed to be as carefully written as any part of the paper, is remarkable.

A new Southern paper feels called upon to explain that when the types made it speak of "periodical parricides," it meant to say "periodical barricades." When this paper gets older it won't mind such things.

These are the five oldest men in New-Haven: ABRAM HEATON, in his 94th year; BERIAH BRADLEY, in his 93d year; TIMOTHY BISHOP, in his 93d year; WM. BARNEY, (Westville,) in his 93d year; CHARLES SHARPE, in his 91st year.

One of the dire effects of the earthquake at Marysville, Cal., was thus reported by telegraph to the anxious citizens of San Francisco: "A lady was so nauseated by the shaking that she opened the front door for air."

A Parrott shell, one of "Gillmore's pills," was found the other day lodged between two buildings in Charleston, S. C. It would have remained undiscovered. A fire nearly destroyed one of the buildings, but fortunately did not reach the unexploded shell.

The Detroit *Post* has resumed the folio form, and thereupon remarks: "An old folio of *Shakespeare*, for example, is almost priceless, while a dozen shillings will purchase an octavo or duodecimo edition." There is no room for further dispute on that question.

A party of boys disguised themselves with hideous masks and grotesque garments in Galesburg, Ill., last week, and succeeded in frightening an infant into convulsions, and making its mother, who, hearing the horrified scream of her child hastened into the room to shield it from harm, hopelessly insane.

A Sandusky paper has made trouble by publishing names in its Police Court report, and that it may not err again has been furnished the following model by interested persons: "Two gentlemen who don't want their names published appeared before the Mayor on a charge of having done something which we are not at liberty to state, and it would be cruel to say what was done with them, as they are business men."

All Maryland tobacco is required by law to be inspected, and all other kinds also not in transit. The State, for this purpose, has five large warehouses in Baltimore. The Virginia leaf tobacco shipped from that port is received by steamer and discharged direct into vessels loading for foreign ports without inspection there. Kentucky and other Western leaf tobacco, received by rail, in transit for other markets or ports, pass also without inspection.

After all, when it comes to the supreme touch of genius in description, poets must pale their fires before the newspaper reporters. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, speaking, in one of his letters, of "the beauty and elegance of Madame KATAKAZY," wife of the Russian Minister, declares that "the profusion and color of her hair would lead one to look upon it as though it had been spun by the nimble fingers of the easy hours as they glided through bright June days, whose sunny rays of light had been caught in the meshes, and were content to go no further." Even ALEXANDER SMITH would have been puzzled to outdo this.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Order of Prayers from Jan. 2 to Jan. 9, 1870—Supplications for the Conversion of the World—Thanksgiving for Presbyterian Reunion.

In accordance with the annual custom, there are prayer meetings being held every day this week in all the Evangelical Christian churches of this City and vicinity, the general purport of which is to further the Christianization of the entire world. Besides these, however, union prayer meetings are being held for one hour every morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, in many Presbyterian churches throughout the country, for the purpose of thanksgiving for the reunion of the two schools into which that Church has hitherto been divided. Yesterday the first of these union meetings was held in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square. They will be continued during the week as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 4, in Rev. Dr. HALL'S Church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

Wednesday, Jan. 5, in Rev. Dr. MURRAY'S Church, Fifth-avenue and West Thirty-seventh-street.

Thursday, Jan. 6, in Rev. Dr. PRENTISS' Church, Park-avenue and East Thirty-fifth-street; also in the Broome-street Church, Rev. Mr. DAWSON'S, in the evening.

Friday, Jan. 7, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and West Eleventh-street, Rev. Dr. PAXTON'S.

Saturday, Jan. 8, in Rev. Dr. BOOTH'S Church, Mercer-street, near Waverley-place.

At 3:30 o'clock P.M. daily there will be a union prayer meeting of all evangelical denominations in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. A regular programme of subjects for prayer has been prepared. The first of these union meetings was held yesterday, the prayers on that occasion being for personal blessings—thanksgiving for individual mercies, confession of sins, and prayer for personal holiness and more entire consecration to God. The order of prayer for the balance of the week is as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 4—National.—Prayer for the President of the United States and all in authority in our own and other lands; for universal peace; for removal of political corruption and increase of integrity and righteousness in government; for religious liberty and advance of truth in countries where religious liberty is enjoyed, and where it is sought.

Wednesday, Jan. 5—Domestic and Social.—Prayer for parents and children, and the blessings of the Christian home; for employers and the employed; for all schools and colleges.

Thursday, Jan. 6—Christian Union.—Thanksgiving for Christian union, and prayer for its increase; special supplication in behalf of the efforts of the Evangelical Alliance in this country, and for the Divine blessing on the assembly of Christians from all countries, to be held in the Autumn of this year in New-York.

Friday, Jan. 7.—The Christian Church.—Prayer for all ministers of the Word, and that the Lord would send forth more laborers; for all officers and members of Christian churches; for the removal of false doctrine, and especially for the blessing of God upon all members of the Roman Catholic Church, that He would overrule the Ecumenical Council in Rome, for the dissemination of His Gospel and the overthrow of hierarchal domination.

Saturday, Jan. 8—The World.—Prayer for the spread of God's Word and a pure literature in all lands; for men of commerce and science; that our civilization may be Christianized, and its material resources consecrated; for Christians in heathen and idolatrous countries; for the Chinese and all immigrants in America; for missionaries and missionary and religious societies, and for the conversion of the world to Christ.

Sunday, Jan. 9—Sermons on I. Cor., xiii.

A Thrice-blessed Father—Agreeable New Year's Gift.

We are called upon to chronicle one of those occurrences which sometimes take place in well-regulated families, and which are calculated to make old bachelors and ancient maidens look aghast. The wife of Mr. WILLIAM DOWNES, a respectable mechanic, living at No. 404 East Twenty-first-street, presented him on New Year's Day with *three* bouncing babies, (girls,) and is, we are happy to say, doing well—likewise the babies. Mr. DOWNES is in his 55th year and Mrs. DOWNES in her 30th. Mr. DOWNES is now the father of eighteen children. Such a man is to be congratulated. As Mr. DOWNES' preparations were not made with a view to so large an increase in his family, he will doubtless be thankful for the kind attentions of any benevolent matrons who may see fit to aid in properly caring for the little ones that have thus suddenly been placed under his fatherly protection.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Organization of the New Boards Yesterday—Address from the Mayor—Protests from the Tenth and Twentieth Aldermanic Districts.

The newly-elected Board of Aldermen met at the City Hall at noon yesterday. JOS. SHANNON, Clerk of the old Board, having called the roll, it was found that all the members were present except Alderman FLORENCE SCANNEL, who is still confined to his bed.

Alderman MILLER was made temporary Chairman. Subsequently Alderman COMAN was made permanent President, and the following named persons were elected officers of the Board: JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk; WILLIAM WALSH, Sergeant-at-Arms; CORNELIUS CALLAGHAN, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. A Committee was then appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him of the organization of the Board, and of its readiness to receive any communication he may have to make. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Finance Committee for the year 1870: Aldermen MOORE, MURRAY, CULKIN, LONG and CROKER. On motion, the rules of order for 1869 were adopted for 1870.

A protest was received from HUGH H. MOORE contesting the right of JAMES CUNNINGHAM to sit as the representative from the Twentieth Aldermanic District. Filed.

The following communication was then received from the Mayor, which was read, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The Mayor congratulates you that the result of the recent State election will probably terminate those incongruities of our Municipal Government, which have been increasing, year by year, during a long period. They have been repeatedly portrayed by Mayors who were elected by diverse parties. But by no one of them more forcibly than by the present Executive of the State. Therefore the citizens generally, may also be congratulated that the experience of Governor Hoffman, during his several years of Recordership and Mayoralty, will now become a valuable guide to the Legislature in their expected task of reorganizing municipal government upon a sound constitutional basis.

If, however, any reminder of those incongruities should be needed, let the following important instances suggest a hundred others of a long catalogue.

The streets, both upon and under their surfaces, are controlled by three different sets of officials, each of whom are entirely independent of the other. The officials who prevent conflagrations are wholly independent of other officials who are charged with provision of the necessary water supply, and independent of the force which, during fires, preserve order, protect property, and take charge of premises. The Police are legally independent of the City ordinances; and the latter are practically disregarded by the Police, whose interest it has been to do everything that might bring the acts of municipal officials into disrepute. Several sets of officials, who in theory are subordinates, substantially fix their own expenditures, and levy for those the needful taxes, while the real heads of Government have been obliged to become beggars at our legislative door for the same objects, and at the same time receive the blame of extravagance for disbursements which they do not influence. There are, in the offices of the Police, Health, Fire, Excise and Education Boards, substantially five extra County Treasurers, each distinct from the other, and financial vouchers affecting City and county government are filed in several diverse offices. The Common Council go through a ceremony of making donations to relieve charitable institutes from assessments, of fixing salaries, of authorizing leases, and of voting moneys to hospitals and eleemosynary asylums, only to find their action, of itself, to be of no avail, and that the Legislature must sanction what they have done.

These and similar incongruities rendered it impossible for our constituents to justly hold any one political party, or group of officials, directly responsible for alleged municipal abuses. It has been quite a habit for our officials, whenever they were criticised, to mutually condemn each other. But now that one party controls all the State offices and both branches of the Legislature, and is in position to obtain control also of all the municipal departments, responsibility for alleged abuses cannot be escaped by that party, after due opportunity shall have been afforded it for homogeneous reorganization of local government.

What particular plan of centering municipal responsibility may be agreed upon by the Legislature it is not advisable to here anticipate, nor practically useful for us now to discuss. The views of the Mayor and Common Council will, perhaps, be more opportunely expressed in some memorial to the Legislature. But when that central responsibility shall have been defined, it must perform its duty efficiently and economically, or the party which controls it and the men who wield it, must and should be displaced.

Any plan should provide that all officials, (except Judges,) who are paid out of the City or County Treasury, should be grouped under appropriate departments of the City or County Government; and that they should hold their appointment from a uniform source. Then the rights of local government will have been restored.

Probably the Mayor will be compelled to practically sustain municipal discipline, as he has been theoretically, but erroneously supposed to. In this contingency it will become indispensable that he should exercise a command in regard to the Police, who constitute the means of enforcing that discipline.

Whenever central responsibility shall have been defined, our citizens will find at all events, that there will be direct accountability from the head as well as the subordinates; and the people will have in their hands the final correction.

Expecting, then, speedy readjustment of all the matters cognizable by the Mayor, Common Council, and local authorities, it becomes expedient to reserve the information and suggestions upon municipal matters that have been usually incorporated into the message of the Mayor to a new Common Council.

A. OAKEY HALL.

A communication was received from NICHOLAS SEGER protesting against allowing J. WILLIAM GUNTZER to represent the Tenth Aldermanic District. Alderman MILLER moved the appointment of a committee of three to take into consideration the subject matter of this and the other protest heretofore mentioned. The motion was carried, and Aldermen MILLER, CUDDY and CULKIN were appointed as such Committee. The annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was handed in, and ordered to be printed. A motion to order suitable badges or insignia of office was laid over; after which the Board adjourned to meet on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The new Board of Assistant Aldermen was called to order at noon yesterday by WM. H. MOLONEY, the Clerk of the old Board. On motion of Alderman HALEY, Alderman GIBNEY was made temporary Chairman. Alderman ROBINSON offered a resolution appointing the following-named gentlemen officers for the year 1870: President, John Riley; Clerk, William H. Moloney; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick Fitzsimmons; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, William H. Carroll; Doorkeeper, James McNierney.

Alderman RILEY was conducted to the Chair, and briefly thanked the Board for the honor conferred on him.

Alderman GIBNEY moved that the rules of order for the year 1869 be adopted for the government of this Board until further action be taken thereon, which motion was carried.

On motion it was agreed to that all papers not acted on, and all unfinished business of the late Board be filed for the use of this Board, which motion was carried.

Alderman GIBNEY moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him that this Board is ready to receive any communication he may choose to make. The motion was carried, and Assistant Aldermen GIBNEY, GALVIN and LYSACH were appointed as such Committee.

Assistant Aldermen ROBINSON, HORTON and ROGERS were appointed a committee to wait on the Board of Aldermen and inform them that this Board has organized. Subsequently a committee from the Aldermen entered and made a similar announcement on the part of that body. Assistant Alderman GIBNEY, from the Committee to wait on the Mayor, reported that the Mayor had a communication to make. The Mayor's message (given in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen) was then received, read and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed; after which the Board adjourned till Monday next at 2 P. M.

The Twelfth-Street School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning is a letter from "A Pupil of the Senior Department" of what your correspondent is pleased to designate the "Head School in Twelfth-street." Although in reality it might, from its preëminence among the Girls' Grammar Schools of the city, be entitled to that designation, I feel assured that its excellent Principal would be the first to reject the assumption implied in any such a nomenclature, and to rebuke the over zeal of her pupil in bestowing that designation upon her school. "A Pupil of the Senior Department" has evidently not made herself acquainted with the facts of the case, about which she writes so well and with so much *esprit du corps*. The "so-called Normal School in Twenty-third-street" has no existence but in her own imagination. The daily Normal School for female teacher pupils, when it is fully organized, will hold its sessions temporarily in the building at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, until the new Normal School building be erected near the lower end of the Central Park. Let us hope that your fair correspondent is equally in error with respect to what she says about Mr. Superintendent RANDALL. Surely he, an employe of the Board of Education, could never have admitted, directly or by implication, that it was the intention of the new Board of Education to do all "that is possible to destroy the prestige" of the Twelfth-street School.

If "A Pupil of the Senior Department" will only have a little patience, she may possibly see her ardent wishes for the promotion of her estimable Principal carried out. The position of Lady Directress of the new daily Normal School has been created by the Board of Education, but is not yet filled so far as I can gather from the newspapers. I agree with your fair correspondent in thinking that it could not be better occupied than by the lady who has so long and so admirably filled the duties of Principal of the Senior Department of the Twelfth-street School.

SENEX.

MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Action of the Coroner—The Identity of the Deceased Established—Further Developments in the Case.

Coroner FLYNN having been officially notified of the tragical death of GEORGE BAUMAN and Mrs. ALMEJO, *alias* Anna McNamara, proceeded yesterday to arrange for the necessary inquest. Before he left his office, however, the Coroner was visited by a Mrs. LYSTER, a lady of respectable appearance and refinement, and of advanced age, who announced herself as the mother-in-law of the murderer and suicide, GEORGE BAUMAN, and residing in Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LUYSTER afforded the Coroner considerable information regarding the deceased. According to the statement, BAUMAN was a native of Germany, 32 years of age, and had until recently been principal in a private seminary, located in Messerole-street, East Brooklyn. He always bore the reputation of a gentleman of decided scholarly attainments, and appeared wholly above reproach. About three years ago he married Miss JULIETTE LUYSTER, then 19 years of age, and a young lady of considerable beauty and accomplishments. She, subsequent to her marriage, became assistant teacher in the school presided over by her husband, finding there a Mrs. ANNIE ALMEJO, whose maiden name appears to have been MCNAMARA. The two ladies taught the English branches in the school, BAUMAN devoting himself to the languages, the school being well patronized by the better class of German citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. BAUMAN lived apparently quite happily together, and boarded in South Fourth-street until nine months ago, when BAUMAN began to manifest a partiality for Mrs. ALMEJO, though the wife seems never to have suspected or believed it. She frequently noticed an undue degree of familiarity between her husband and Mrs. ALMEJO, though she appears to have paid no special heed to the matter. Others were, however, more observant and suspicious, and the result was a scandal in the seminary and its surroundings. This fact coming to the notice of the proprietor of the academy, the Supervisory Committee of the institution were directed to make an investigation. This was made during the latter part of December, and resulted in BAUMAN being ignominiously expelled for alleged misconduct, and Mrs. ALMEJO shared his fate. This discovery of their criminal intimacy may partially explain the motives actuating BAUMAN in the commission of the double crime. The theory was indeed started yesterday that the deceased woman had consented to her own death, and that it was a double suicide, though the circumstances fail to maintain such a theory. BAUMAN'S brother resides in Buffalo, and has been notified by telegraph of the tragedy. He is expected to arrive in town to-day. There are no children to survive the wretched man. It appears that the deceased became quite ill recently, and instead of submitting to the ministrations of his wife, BAUMAN recklessly summoned his paramour to his bedside as a nurse. This only struck Mrs. BAUMAN as strange, though she failed to suspect the guilty love existing between them, she having child-like confidence in the honor and truth of her husband.

ANNA MCNAMARA was a young woman of great beauty, having been reared with tenderness and refined care, her education being an excellent and finished one. She became very successful as a teacher, and had borne an unblemished reputation until within the past three or four months. About eighteen months ago she married an Italian named ALMEJO, but the union proving unhappy, she separated from her husband. Her residence was in Grand-street, Brooklyn, where her mother and sister reside. The terrible tragedy in Elizabeth-street has thus plunged two respectable families into deep disgrace and unbounded sorrow.

A *post-mortem* examination of the remains was made at the Morgue yesterday by Drs. WOOSTER BEACH and SHINE to ascertain the course of the wounds.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Mayor's Message—Election of Officers.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and reorganized by reëlecting JACOB J. BERGEN, Esq., Chairman and WILLIAM G. BISHOP, Esq., City Clerk. Mayor KALBFLEISCH presided, and after calling the Board to order, proceeded to read his annual message. The document opens with allusions to the evils which have accrued from mischievous legislation to the City of Brooklyn by increasing taxation, and congratulates the people upon the prospect of again returning to self-government, presented in the fact that both houses as well as the Executive of the State are now Democratic. The number of buildings erected and in course of erection during the year just closed was 2,994; eleven miles of streets have been paved and graded, while seventeen miles are under contract for like improvement. The extension of Washington-avenue, the Kent-avenue basin and other improvements form subjects of congratulation. City bonds have been issued for the following purposes:

Assessment Board for paving and grading	$811,350
Assessment Board for contracts made by Water and Sewerage Commission	815,000
Fourth-avenue Commission	150,000
Gowanus Canal Commission	60,000
Prospect Park Commission	2,400,000
Water Loan	500,000
Sewerage Commission	822,000
Bedford-avenue Commission	218,000
Wallabout Improvement Commission	153,000
Kent-avenue Basin Commission	125,000
Vanderbilt-avenue Commission	148,000
Bridge, ten per cent. subscription	300,000
Total	$6,502,350

The entire amount of bonds now outstanding and not provided for in the sinking fund is $23,254,050; the whole amount of county bonds outstanding is $4,255,000—of which 15-16ths is chargeable upon the city, and a liability of $3,973,375, and we have then $27,227,425 as the present indebtedness of the City of Brooklyn. During the year 1869 additional bonds to the amount of $6,500,000 have been added to the burden of debt of the city, and but $400,000 were paid during the same year. The Mayor alludes unfavorably to the action of the Board of Assessors in adding twenty-five per cent. to the taxable valuation, as in many instances property is valued for taxes at nearly as high a sum as it would fetch in the market. He says either the City is falling behind the rate of progress or its public affairs and improvements are being carried on too expensively. The expenses of street lighting are 400 per cent. more than formerly, with an increased ability to pay only fifty per cent. The increase of the number of lamps in the Seventh Ward alone is 1,219. The sum of $250,000 is required to be raised by taxes this year for the new Fire Department. The Building law passed by the Legislature in 1868 is, in the opinion of the Mayor, very imperfect, as the powers which it entailed were insufficient to guard against such calamities as that which recently occurred in Furman-street. His Honor says that he has found that the Justices of the Peace do not return the fines collected by them, and he has obtained presumptive evidence that one of them, who assumed office in 1868, had returned only $20 during the year, when he must have received over $1,000 in fines. The Prospect Park Commission was arraigned by the Mayor, who says that they disregarded the law by drawing their money in bulk, with rendering an account in detail, and in 1868 they had drawn no less than $600,000 in excess of the outside limit allowed by law. The number of families or houses in Brooklyn is 60,000, and the expenditures in local taxation and debt added during the past year had averaged $200, or $4 per week on each of the houses or families in the City. The Commission now propose to apply for more bonds to the Legislature, and the people should protest against it. The improvements should be carried on only as fast as the people were able to pay for them.

Balls to Take Place.

The following-named balls and *soirées* are announced to take place during the present month:

Jan. 5.—Private Coachmen's Ball, Ball of the Lincoln Union.

Jan. 6.—Americus Club Ball.

Jan. 7.—Ball of Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ball of the Mark Lannigan Association.

Jan. 10—Dodd's Express Employes.

Jan. 12.—Matthew T. Brennan Coterie.

Jan. 13.—French Opera Ball, Excelsior Musical Union, La Coterie Masquerade.

Jan. 14.—New-York Caledonian Club, Ocean Lodge I. O. O. F.

Jan. 17.—Keystone Sociable, Adams' Press Printers.

Jan. 18.—Richard B. Connolly Association, Telegraphers Union.

Jan. 19.—Baxter Hop.

Jan. 20.—Benefit to W. B. PANCOAST.

Jan. 21.—Prince of Orange Lodge.

Jan. 24.—Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Ball, Company I Twelfth Regiment, Varnishers and Polishers.

Jan. 26.—Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie.

Jan. 28.—John Scott Coterie, Michael Norton Association.

Jan. 31.—Fire Department Ball

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.

1—White vs. The American Tract Society.

2—White vs. Domestic Board of Missions.

3—White vs. Foreign Board of Missions.

4—White vs. American Colonization Society.

5—Van Brunt vs. Kerr.

6—White vs. Howard.

7—In re Annie F. Williams, Administrat'x.

8—Lampley vs. Clark.

9—Furniss vs. Carow, Executor.

10—McKinley vs. Lambet et al.

11—Amer. Baptist Home Mission Society vs. Home.

12—Ætna National Bank vs. Fourth National Bank.

13—Burrill, Executor, vs. Boardman.

14—Knox, Ex'r, vs. Jones.

15—McDermott vs. Flanagan.

Nos.

16—Roberts vs. Bryant.

17—Strong vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association.

18—Oddie vs. National City Bank.

19—Getty, Trustee, vs. Bissee, &c.

20—Kinsman vs. Connington.

21—Ihl, Administrator, vs. The Grand-street and Forty-second-street Ferry Railroad Co.

22—McMurdo vs. Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

23—Price, Executor, vs. Forster, Receiver.

24—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler.

25—Brandon vs. The People.

26—In re the last will and testament of Fred'k Dies.

27—Sheaffer, &c., vs. L. S. Smith, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.

12—Willmott vs. Schroeder.

19—Oechs vs. Leland.

23—Silber vs. Cramer.

42—Elias vs. Elias.

53—Burns vs. Rosser.

54—Fuller vs. Harmon.

66—Stockbridge vs. Donadi.

Nos.

84—Beebee vs Prospect Park Railroad Co.

88—Meyer vs. Nat. Ex. and Trans. Co.

89—Strong vs. Bingham.

97—Hunt vs. Cohn.

The call commences at No. 98—Guinness *vs.* Harrison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. James Kean; robbery.

2—The People vs. William Bour, Frederick Smederick; burglary.

3—The People vs. Charles Russel; burglary.

4—The People vs. James Wilson; burglary.

5—The People vs. William Johnson; burglary.

6—The People vs. Francis Gallagher, Jas. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Holden, Caspar Sawyer; burglary.

7—The People vs. Timothy Oaks; burglary.

8—The People vs. James Edwards; burglary.

9—The People vs. John Martin; burglary.

10—The People vs. Patrick Deneby; grand larceny.

11—The People vs. Job Frasee; grand larceny.

12—The People vs. Mary Hawkins; grand larceny.

13—The People vs. John Murfey; larceny from the person.

14—The People vs. James W. Hays; larceny from the person.

15—The People vs. John Shevlin; burglary.

16—The People vs. Thomas J. Radcliff; grand larceny.

17—The People vs. Edward Claiborne; larceny from the person.

18—The People vs. John Donnelly; grand larceny.

19—The People vs. George Sipp; felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

Louisa S. Peloubet *vs.* Joseph A. Peloubet; pleadings must be submitted.

Donovan *vs.* Russell, Hazelmeyer *vs.* Russell, Miller *vs.* First National Bank of Clyde, Lovell *vs.* Hoyt, Dawson *vs.* Holden, Alexander M. Lesley *vs.* Daniel J. Atwood, Morton *vs.* Morton, and Price *vs.* Wilson; motions granted.

Francis Stowell *vs.* Robert W. Butler; allowance of $100 granted.

Benjamin A. Willis *vs.* James D. Torrey; motion granted, and reference ordered to Wm. Edelstein, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

Annie E. Dunham *vs.* Isaac Odell; judgment for defendant.

The People *vs.* Hannagan & Remsen; writ of error allowed and stay of proceedings refused.

By Judge Barnard.

Jervey *vs.* Hart; motion for receiver is denied; the order heretofore made is vacated.

By Judge Ingraham.

Mooney *vs.* British Commercial Life Insurance Company; see opinion.

White, Jr. *vs.* Guilleamire; motion granted.

Pearsall *vs.* Pinckney; motion denied, see opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

By Justice Barbour.

Stoker *vs.* Partridge; McKeau *vs.* Stern, Tochman *vs.* Brown, Julien *vs.* Alger, Gurney *vs.* Smithson; motions granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Stuyvesant *vs.* Browning; petitioner is entitled to an order directing the Chamberlain to pay over the amount of taxes, with interest, upon proof of payment of the same by the petitioner.

Steed *vs.* Mariotte; motion denied with $10 costs.

Pinney *vs.* Pinney, motion denied.

Levien *vs.* Frazier; motion granted upon payment of $10, and plaintiff's disbursements on taking the inquest.

Dibble *vs.* McDermott; judgment for plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Loew.

McDonald *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

Carr *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; judgment reversed.

Colin *vs.* Gunther; judgment affirmed.

Gutterman *vs.* Davis; judgment affirmed.

Healy *vs.* Reilly; judgment affirmed.

Chauncey D. Spaid *vs.* New-York Mail Steamship Company; judgment affirmed.

Rosenplaenter *vs.* Roejoll; judgment affirmed.

Bancarsella *vs.* Baxter; judgment affirmed as to Baxter, and reversed as to owners.

Hall *vs.* Bishop; judgment reversed and report set aside, but without prejudice to plaintiff to move to amend the complaint as suggested.

Dart *vs.* Walker; judgment affirmed as to Walker, reversed as to McKinney if the defendant elects to have such a judgment in twenty days, otherwise judgment reversed and report set aside.

Dart *vs.* Walker; appeal from order dismissed.

White *vs.* Fink et al.; reargument ordered.

Churchill *vs.* Bradley; judgment affirmed.

McBride *vs.* Dorman; judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

McMahon *vs.* Rauher; judgment reversed.

Robinson *vs.* Halton; judgment reduced to $122 98, without costs of appeal to either party, if plaintiff consents in writing in ten days; if not, judgment reversed.

Conners *vs.* Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; judgment for plaintiff for amount of verdict without costs.

Nolan *vs.* Burke; judgment affirmed.

Noyes *vs.* Hass; order appealed from affirmed.

Comisky *vs.* Laughlin; reargument ordered.

Hannah Spaids *vs.* New-York Mail Steamship Company; judgment affirmed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

RIVAL SEWING MACHINES—INFRINGEMENT—PRACTICE.

Sidney W. Dibble et al. vs. *James M. Augur, as Agent of the Florence Sewing Machine Company.*—This was a bill in equity for an injunction and account filed by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, the Singer Manufacturing Company, Thomas J. W. Robertson and Sidney W. Dibble, as trustees of the above Companies and of Robertson, against the above defendant, on account of an alleged infringement of a patent granted to Robertson, Nov. 22, 1859. It appeared from the evidence that Robertson, on May 8, 1868, assigned all his rights under the patent, of which he was then sole owner, to Dibble. On the same day an agreement was made between the three Companies and Robertson and Dibble, which provided, among other things, that Robertson was to have the right to sue for and retain all damages for past or future infringements of the patent by others than the three Companies. On June 16, 1868, Robertson assigned to Dibble as trustee for the three Companies and for Robertson, all claims for past infringements of the patent. The bill in this case was filed on June 13, 1868. The only evidence of infringement was an admission of the defendant that prior to Feb. 20, 1868, he had sold Florence Sewing Machines as agent of that Company, with a certain braiding attachment, which the plaintiffs claim is covered by the Robertson patent. The defendant set up in answer a license granted by the three Companies to the Florence Sewing Machine Company Feb. 20, 1868, providing among other things, that the licensers are not to claim any license fees other than those provided in the license, under any other patents which they may now or hereafter own or control, covering devices embodied in certain specimen machines. On this state of facts it was contended, on the part of the defendant, that the right to recover for infringements committed prior to Feb. 20, 1868, was in Robertson alone; that this bill would not lie in behalf of Robertson, because he had an adequate remedy at law, and was not when it was filed the owner of the patent; that it would not lie in behalf of the other plaintiffs, because when it was filed they had no interest in the claim for such forfeits, and that the enforcement by the three Companies of the interest of Robertson, conveyed by him to Dibble, as trustee for the Companies, is a violation of the license of Feb. 20, 1868.

Held by the Court.—That the effect of the instruments of May 8, 1868, was to vest in Dibble as trustee for Robertson, all interest in claims for past infringements against others than the three Companies and their licensees; but that the assignment of that date did not convey to Dibble, otherwise than as trustee, claims for past infringements. (Moore *vs.* Marsh, 7 Wallace, 515.) That the bill in this case, so far as past infringements are concerned, ought to have been filed in the name of Dibble, as trustee for Robertson, joining Robertson as the owner of the equitable interest. It was so brought, adding as plaintiffs, Dibble as trustee for the three Companies, and the three Companies themselves. Such addition was surplusage, but as the objection thereto was not raised until the hearing, and as by the instrument of June 16, 1868, the claim for past infringements was transferred by Robertson to Dibble, as trustee for the three Companies and for Robertson, and as the bill is brought in the name of such trustee and of the *cestui que trust*, it will be allowed to stand. The defendant will then be responding to every person who can make a claim against him in respect to the alleged infringements. The suit being for an account, is properly brought in equity. In respect to the alleged infringement, the license of Feb. 20, 1868, has no application to infringements committed prior to that date. The first claim of the Robertson patent is not infringed, but the second claim is infringed by the defendant, and in respect to it there must be a decree for a perpetual injunction and an account with costs.

For the plaintiffs, F. H. Betts; for the defendant, A. L. Sarle.

THE ÆTNA SEWING MACHINE.

Orlando B. Potter et al. vs. *Julius E. Braunsdorf and Henry Weil.*—This was a suit for a perpetual injunction and an account of profits founded on the alleged infringement of letters patent reissued to John Batchelder Dec. 12, 1865, for an improvement in sewing machines. The original patent was granted to Batchelder, as inventor, in 1849, and was reissued to Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark as assignees, in 1858. Afterwards, on the application of Batchelder, the original patent was extended for seven years, from May, 8, 1863, by the Commissioner of patents, and in 1863 and 1865 the patent so extended was reissued to Batchelder. The defence set up that as the original patent was assigned to Singer & Clark, and was by them surrendered and was not in existence thereafter, but only a reissue of it, the extension granted to Batchelder was an extension of a patent not in existence and was in violation of the provisions of the act of July 4, 1836, section 18, (5 U. S. Stat. at Large, 125,) and null and void.

Held by the Court—That the great feature of the invention of Batchelder's was the production of a sewing machine in which the cloth to be sewn is supported horizontally, and is fed through the machine perpetually. His machine was the first in which the cloth was so supported and advanced by an automatic feed of any kind. That the machine of the defendants, called the Ætna machine, though in some respects an improvement upon Batchelder's invention, nevertheless embodies and infringes upon it. That the views advanced by the defence as to the validity of the extension and reissue to Batchelder cannot be maintained, the question having been already decided. (Potter *vs.* Holland, 4 Blatchf., C. C. R. 206; Woodworth *vs.* Stone, 3 Story, 749.) As Batchelder did not ratify and adopt the surrender by, and the reissue to Singer and Clark, he had the same right after such transaction as before it in respect to obtaining an extension of time under the original patent. Such extended term did not come into being until the term granted by the reissue expired, so that the apparent objection does not obtain that there were two patents in existence at the same time for the same invention. The object of the act of July 4, 1836, section 18, is to prevent an extension for seven years after the expiration of fourteen years. In this case the fourteen years had not expired when the extension was granted.

Objections to the validity of the extension overruled. Decree for a perpetual injunction and an account with costs to the plaintiffs.

E. W. Stoughton and G. Gifford for the plaintiffs; A. C. Washburn and C. A. Durgin for the defendants.

THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE.

The Same vs. *The Empire Sewing Machine Company.*—*Held by the Court.*—That the facts in this case are the same as in the case above, the machine being the same in construction and operation as the Ætna machine. Decree for a perpetual injunction and an account with costs to the plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 3.

Before Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.

JURISDICTION OF STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Pitt Cooke vs. *The State National Bank of Boston et al.*—This was an appeal from the decision of the Judge at Chambers granting a motion made by the defendants to remove the cause from the Supreme Court of this State to the United States Circuit. The application for removal was made under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867. The moving papers show that the plaintiff is a citizen of New-York, and that the defendants are the Bank, an old State corporation of Massachusetts, converted into a national bank under an act of Congress passed June 3, 1864. The defendants say that this appeal is *coram non judice*. That the action is not now pending in this Court, but in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District, and that the Supreme Court of the State is forbidden by the express language of the statute under which the removal was effected, "to proceed further in the suit." Also that no order removing the cause is necessary. When the Court accepts the security offered, it can proceed no further in the cause. It cannot even vacate the order it has made. All discretion over the subject is then exhausted. The case is then removed from the one Court to the other by operation of the statute, and on filing the process, pleadings, &c., in the United States Court, the action proceeds in the latter Court as if it had been originally instituted therein. The Court cannot entertain the appeal, because to do so would be "to proceed further in the suit." If there is no jurisdiction to vacate the order there can be none to renew it on appeal.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. J. E. Burrill; for defendants, Mr. John Slosson.

PROCEEDINGS TO STRIKE AN ATTORNEY FROM THE ROLLS.

In the matter of Orson A. House, a motion was made by his counsel for a further return. Mr. House is the well-known divorce lawyer of this City, as to whom a motion was made in the General Term some weeks ago to have his name stricken from the roll of attorneys for the reason, as alleged, that he had been guilty of irregular, illegal and unprofessional practices in regard to the procuring of certain degrees of divorce. The case has been already several times before the General Term. Mr. Ira Shafer, as counsel for Mr. House, insisted that there must be additional evidence taken before the Court could be properly informed as to the facts. The testimony already taken was very much like that taken before a grand jury, which never could be used on a trial before a petit jury. After a brief discussion, the hearing was postponed.

THE BOLLES-DUFF CASE AGAIN.

This case was brought up again on a motion made by Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for a reargument. The last General Term decided all the vital points in the case in favor of Mr. Bolles, receiver, Judges Clerke and Sutherland giving long opinions tending to show that the plaintiff had both law and justice on his side. After some preliminary discussion the case was sent to the foot of the non-enumerated calendar.

THE NEW JUDICIARY ACT.

Several causes were called to-day and put off on the suggestion that one at least of the Judges now sitting at General Term had heard and decided at Special Term, or Chambers, some of the questions involved in the appeal. The new Judiciary act, among other things, provides that no Judge who tried a case in a Court below shall sit on an appeal in the same case at General Term. If the Judges continue to recognize this new law a large part of the present General Term calendar will necessarily be readily disposed of.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 3.

Before Judges Monell, Jones and Fithian.

LEGAL RELATIONS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AS PARTIES OPPOSED IN A CIVIL ACTION.

Louise C. Southwick, Plaintiff and Appellant, vs. *George W. Southwick, Defendant and Respondent.*—This was a common law action brought by a wife against her husband to recover a balance of moneys alleged to be due to her by him. The complaint stated that the defendant, as the authorized agent of the plaintiff, between the 1st day of December, 1864, and the 22d day of June, 1866, collected from the executors of the estate of her father, the sum of $15,252 24, and there remained in his hands a balance of $5,752 24. The answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and further stated that the executors of the estate of the plaintiff's father paid to the plaintiff personally her share of the estate, and that the plaintiff placed in the custody of the defendant $13,932 24 and interest, which he had fully paid to the plaintiff, or her order, and claimed a balance due from the plaintiff for over payment. The cause was referred, and on the hearing before the referee, the defendant was permitted to be sworn in his own behalf and judgment rendered in his favor. From the order confirming the report of the referee, appeal was taken to the General Term, where the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered on the ground that as the law then stood (1866) the referee had improperly admitted the testimony of the defendant. The cause was again referred and tried in 1867, and the defendant again admitted to testify under the amended law relating to testimony by the parties to the action, and judgment again rendered in favor of the defendant. From the order confirming this report appeal was again taken to the General Term, and the judgment reversed on the ground that no plea had been set up in the answer of account stated, and again a new trial was ordered. For the third time the cause was referred and tried before a referee. On this trial the defendant was again sworn in his own behalf, and testified under exception to his competency to testify in the action. In his testimony he reaffirmed the accounting, stating particularly the items of receipts and disbursements, and that in conversation with the plaintiff she had authorized and ratified such expenditures. Objection was made to such accounting orally, and, also, that the authorization of expenditures was a privileged communication, and therefore inadmissible. The plaintiff did not offer herself as a witness, and no other witness was sworn. On this state of facts, judgment was again rendered in favor of defendant, and from this judgment appeal is taken for the third time. The appeal was argued on the points as to whether or not, under the law as it now stands, husband or wife can be examined in an action where they are opposed as plaintiff and defendant; whether or not certain expenditures specified in the settlement, such as doctors' bills, dry-goods bills and concert bills, were properly paid by her husband out of the trust funds, he being bound to furnish her with these as necessaries; as to whether the testimony of defendant as to the conversations between himself and wife relating to the expenditures and settlement was properly admitted, and as to whether the plaintiff had any right of action at all, she having placed the funds in the hands of the defendant voluntarily, without any express or implied trust or agreement in relation thereto. The appeal was argued by Eldridge Gerry on behalf of plaintiff, and by William Henry Arnoux on behalf of defendant.

Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The first term of the new year in this Court commenced yesterday. The impanelment of the Grand Jury was adjourned until to-day, owing to the absence of sufficient members to make a quorum. It was expected that some announcement would be made concerning the time when the McFarland murder case would be likely to be tried, but nothing was said about it for the reason that District-Attorney Garvin has not yet determined upon any definite time. It is very probable that the accused will remain in the Tombs for some time before he is arraigned at the bar.

A FAITHLESS AGENT.

A Canadian, named Timothy Sullivan, was tried and convicted of embezzlement in having stolen a trunk containing $600 worth of goods, the property being intrusted to his custody by the owner, Burton Mansfield, of No. 261 Madison-avenue, for delivery to certain persons to whom it had been sold. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A MINOR OFFENCE.

Two boys, named George Balfe and John H. Howe, pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking into the saloon of Charles Koch, at No. 7 Madison-street, and stealing therefrom $110 worth of property. Balfe was shown to be a person of previous good character, and sentence was subsequently suspended in his case. Howe was sent to the House of Refuge.

CHARGE AGAINST A MUTINOUS CREW.

The examination in the case of William Heath, mate of the American ship *Gamecock*, charged with cruel conduct towards a colored sailor, named Augustus Berry, during a recent voyage of the vessel from China to this port, was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. The testimony showed that the crew of the ship numbered three white men and seventeen negroes, and that several of the latter formed a conspiracy for the purpose of taking possession of the vessel. Benjamin F. Shuburn, Captain of the *Gamecock*, gave a thrilling account of the dangers which encompassed the officers in consequence of the rebellion of the seamen, and of the determined and alert manner in which they were compelled to act in order to defend their lives. At the instance of Assistant District-Attorney Jackson he subsequently made a complaint against eight of the crew, charging them with mutiny. Berry and a tall athletic looking mestizo named John Wilson were arrested in the Commissioner's office, and were subsequently sent to Ludlow-street Jail to await examination.

CASE OF ACQUITTAL.

Edward Shannan was acquitted of the charge of picking the pocket of Mary Curran, of No. 16 Hamilton-street, of a pocketbook containing $1 97.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 3, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62	113⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, ex. c	113⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68, ex. c	112¼
8,500	do	112⅜
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....s3...x	112
1,000	do	112⅛
10,000	do....b3	112⅜
50,000	do	112
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, ex. c	112¼
25,000	do	112⅛
50,000	do....b3	112⅛
13,000	do	112
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c	53⅜
110,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	46
10,000	do	46¼
12,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n	28¾
4,000	Mo. St. 6s, ex. int	87⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is., ex. int	87⅝
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	65¼
25,000	do	65
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79	89⅛
3,000	M. So. S. F. Bds	97
1,000	Chic., B. & Q. 8s, ex. int	109
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	96⅛
37,500	Col. C. & Ind. C., 1st M	71⅛
10,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. D	78⅛
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, ex. int	89
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	107⅛
20	Bank. & Bro. Asso	101
100	Del. & H. Can	120
100	Adams Ex	61⅞
310	do	62
100	Penn. Coal Co. e. d	215
100	Pacific Mail	42⅝
437	do	43⅛
200	do....c	42¼
600	do	42⅜
40	do	43
20	do..bet. call	42⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. R	86
50	do	86⅛
20000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctf's	81
100	Erie	22¼
100	Erie Pref	43⅝
100	do	43
200	Harlem R	130
700	Reading, ex div	94⅛
700	do....s60	94⅛
600	do	94⅜
1050	L. S. & M. S. R	85
800	do	84⅞
100	do....b3	85
600	Chi. & N. W	67⅛
6	do	67
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..c	81¾
400	Chi. & R. I....b30	102⅝
500	do	103
800	do	102⅛
100	do....b30	102¾
100	do....b30	102⅝
100	N. J. Cen. R	92
200	do....c	92¼
100	do....b10	92⅝
500	Mil. & St. P	73
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	85⅜
150	Tol., W. & W	50
25	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar	86⅛
100	Chi. & Alton	143
50	Chi. & Alt. Pf	144
100	Chic., B. & Q	150
500	Morris & Essex R	85
200	Col., C. & I. C. R	18
12	H. & St. Jos. R	107

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	115⅜
10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C., ex. c	115⅛
5,000	do	115⅝
500	do....small	115
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R, '64	113
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	113
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....x. c	111⅞
7,000	do	111⅝
$10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '67	111⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	109⅝
51,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67, ex. c	112
35,000	do....s3	112
49,500	do	111⅞
2,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68, ex. c	111¾
16,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	109⅝
5,000	do	109⅝
25,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C	109¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

1,000	S. C. St. n. ex. int	75
1,000	Mo. St. 6s, ex. int....c	87⅛
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B	65
10,000	La. 8s. Lev. Bds, ex. int	80
12,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	71⅛
8,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	103
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bds	101
39	Bnkrs' & Brkr' A	101
100	W. U. Tel	32⅛
70	do	32¾
200	Pacific Mail	42
100	Adams Ex. b. c. b60	63
20	Wells-Far. Ex	20
100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R	86⅛
600	Reading	94⅛
100	Ill. Cen	135
200	L. S. & M. So..b3	85
100	do....bet. call	84⅞
400	do	85
100	do	85⅛
100	Chi. & N. W	67⅜
200	N. J. Cen	93
100	Chi. & R. I	102
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	87⅜
57	Del., L. & Wes. div	102⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Quicksilver	14¼
100	W. U. Tel	32⅛
100	do....b3	32¼
25	N. Y. Cen. Scrip	80⅛
200	Reading....b10	94
100	L. S. & M. S. R	84¾
100	Chi. & N. W	67⅝
100	do	67⅝
100	Rock Island	101⅝
100	do....b3	101⅝
100	Grass Valley...b3	21
200	do....b60	23

MONDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The business of the New Year opens less auspiciously than was hoped for on the Stock Exchange, while the course of Money and Gold and Foreign Bills is, in the main, quite contrary to signs at the close of last week. Money was close to the Brokers to-day at from 7 ₱ cent. currency to 7 ₱ cent. Gold, and the difficulty of making up Bank Accounts in the afternoon was quite marked, even at the outside rate, and in some instances at an extra commission for Loans over night. It is still believed, however, that the January Dividends, now in the course of active collection, will work an easier state of things. The sales of Gold opened at 120 ₱ cent., and gradually declined to 119⅞ ₱ cent. This was also unexpected to a good many parties who acted upon last week's quotations. The weakness in price was partially accounted for by the free offering, on a rather dull demand, of Foreign Exchange on the basis of 108⅛@108⅜ sixty days on London, and 5f. 20c. on Paris, and 109⅛@109⅜ premium, Short Sight on London.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds, January and July, were quoted ex-Dividend, and the 5-20s of 1867 sold at 112 ₱ cent., equal to about 115⅛@115⅜, before the coupon was taken off. The other 5-20s and the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 sold in about the same proportion. The market was steady, rather on the European quotations than the state of the local Money market. In other departments of the Exchange, the Southern State Bonds were better on Tennessees and steady on other descriptions. The Railway speculation was generally weak, and prices at the close of the day somewhat below the last figures on New Year's Eve, Friday last.

The Treasury order from Washington for the sales of Gold and purchases of United States 5-20s, for account of the Sinking Fund in January, makes the sale of Gold this week $1,000,000 on Thursday, and the purchases of United States 5-20s $2,000,000 on Wednesday.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Friday, Dec. 31:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 3.

	Friday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	*111⅞
American Gold Coin	120⅛	119⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	45⅝	46
North Carolina Bonds, new	28⅝	28⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	86⅝	86⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	81⅜	81⅛
Reading Railroad	94⅞	94⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	102½	101⅞
Northwestern Common	68⅛	67½
Northwestern Preferred	81⅜	81⅛
Pacific Mail Company	43½	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛	85⅜
St. Paul Common	72⅞	73⅛
Lake Shore	85⅛	84¾
Erie	22¼	22⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	23¾

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, the January and July Stocks being quoted to-day ex-dividend:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	115
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115¼
5-20 reg'd, 1862	113
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	113
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112
5-20 coup., 1867	112
5-20 coup., 1868	112
10-40 registered	109⅝
10-40 coupon	109¾
6s, currency	109⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	53
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	46
Virginia 6s, ex coup	47
North Carolina 6s	40⅛
North Carolina n. bds	29
Missouri 6s	87
Missouri H. & St. Jo	87⅛
Louisiana 6s	68
Louisiana, 6s, L. B....x	64¾
Louisiana 8s, L. B....x	78⅛
California 7s	116
Alabama 5s	60
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	98
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107
N. Y. Cou. B'y Loan	117⅛
N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	101
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	160

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99⅛
Erie 1st Extended	94
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	89
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	84⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	75
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	69¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	100
Harlem 1st	99
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	90¾
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	96⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	x87
Cen. Pac. Bonds	88¾
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	111
Alton & T. H. 1st	x89
Alton & T. H. 2d pref	79
Chic. & N. W. S. F	94
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. 1st	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	88¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	80
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs	72⅜
Gt. West. 1st, 1888	83⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, 1890	90
Gal. & Chic. 2d	90
Chic., R. I. & Pac	x93
Morris & Essex 1st	96
Morris & Essex 2d	94⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F	93⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	x97
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	91
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	90
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	x70
Chic. & Alton 1st	96
Chic. & Alton Inc	87
Ohio & Miss. 1st	88
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	x89⅛
Peninsula R. Bonds	85
St. L. & Iron Mt. B'ds	81
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	88
Mil. & St. Paul 1st	89
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	85
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	81⅛
Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	70
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	71¼
Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	129
Manhattan	140
Union	123
America	140
Phenix	106
Commerce	x121
Mech. Bkg. Assoc'n	118
Amer. Exchange	111
Bank of Republic	118⅛
Commonwealth	112
Importers' & Traders'	135
Central National	105
Fourth National	100
Ninth National	107
Tenth National	85
Oriental	150

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.

General balance yesterday	$90,057,428 61
Gold receipts	566,094 84
Gold payments	5,846,363 76
Gold balance	76,066,617 62
Currency receipts	478,007 45
Currency payments	1,167,008 49
Currency balance	4,561,565 19
General balance	90,569,068 95
Customs	400,000 00

In August last the Erie Ring attempted to wrest the Albany and Susquehanna Road from its rightful ownership. They so far succeeded as to throw the property into litigation, and a Receivership, (under an order from the Governor of the State,) until the annual election for Directors in September. At that election another effort was made by the Erie Ring to control the Road. Two elections were held, one regular, and another in the interest of the Ring, the latter characterized by violence and fraud, but effecting nothing beyond remitting the whole question back to the Courts. The case came before Justice DARWIN SMITH, of the Supreme Court at Rochester, a few weeks ago, upon the whole merits of the controversy. Judge SMITH rendered his decision on Thursday last, vitiating the Erie Ring election as illegal and irregular, and restoring the Road to its original and proper control and ownership. The decision is at once emphatic and comprehensive. Every point is decided against the Erie Ring, and they are made to bear the whole costs of their most iniquitous and impudent proceedings. The Judge decides, among other things:

First—That the Fisk Stockholders meeting and the election of Directors were both of them illegal and void.

Second—That the regular Stockholders meeting and election of Directors are legal and valid.

Third—That the Ramsey Directors are entitled to the immediate possession of the Road and property, and directs banks to deliver the same to the Ramsey Directors.

Fourth—That the 9,500 shares of partially paid stock is valid.

Fifth—That the 2,400 shares were all right.

Sixth—Appoints Judge SELDEN, of Rochester, Referee to pass upon Receiver BANKS' account, to hold his reference in the City of Albany.

Seventh—Vacates all the orders appointing FISK, COURTER, and PRUYN Receivers.

Eighth—Gives the people, the plaintiffs in this suit, costs, to be paid by the Railroad Company; but gives the defendants, J. PIERREPONT MORGAN, and the other Directors, and Mr. GROESBECK and his partners, ASHLEY and others, costs, to be paid by the thirteen FISK Directors; and all questions in relation to costs are to be decided by the Referee, SELDEN, and who is also directed to see that the judgment directed to be entered be properly entered.

The grand result is, that the Road, its franchises, and management have been remitted to the control of Mr. RAMSEY and his co-Directors, *and that they are now in undisputed possession again.*

We deem it altogether probable that the attempt of the same parties to wrest the Atlantic and Great Western Road from its Bond and Debenture holders, will result in the same way as their raid upon the Albany and Susquehanna. They seem to have some temporary support from the New-York Supreme Court, City Circuit, as they had in the Susquehanna case, but it is fortunate for the Bond and Debenture holders that only forty-eight or forty-nine miles of the whole line of about 500 miles of the Atlantic and Great Western is within the State of New-York, and even if the contest should not be transferred to the Federal Court for the common and summary protection of the whole line, it is quite certain that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Courts will see to it that justice and equity in the premises are made to prevail.

Mr. W. E. TILLINGHAST, formerly of CROMELIN & TILLINGHAST, has formed a new Stock Exchange firm, with Mr. W. W. WOOLSEY, late of New-Haven, under the style of Messrs. TILLINGHAST & WOOLSEY, No. 5 Wall-street.

The very successful Banking and Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. RUFUS HATCH & Co. was dissolved at the close of the Old Year. Mr. RUFUS HATCH will settle the affairs of the concern.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 10.

The People's Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Bowery Savings Bank, one of the oldest and most carefully managed of our savings institutions, has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *three ₱ cent.* to all depositors under $2,000, and *two and a half ₱ cent.* to larger depositors, and also an *extra Dividend* of one half the foregoing, making in all to small depositors 4½ ₱ cent. for six months and to the larger depositors 3¾ ₱ cent. for the six months, payable Jan. 17.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway and Coal Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 20.

The Gold coupons of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railway Mortgage Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street.

The old Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company will pay their Seventy-ninth half-yearly Dividend, *ten ₱ cent.*, free of tax, on demand.

Messrs. D. B. HATCH and C. B. FOOTE, as HATCH & FOOTE, succeed the late firm of HATCH, FOOTE & CO., Brokers, dissolved on the 1st of January.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTADT goes into the firm of Messrs. HALLGARTEN & CO., Bankers and Brokers.

Messrs. OTIS D. SWAN & CO. (D. SWAN and S. ALEXANDER, Jr.) succeed the firm of Messrs. SWAN & PAYSON, dissolved on 31st December.

Two houses are formed out of the late firm of Messrs. ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, brokers. Mr. O. A. DODGE, President of the First National Bank of Burlington, Vt., joins Messrs. KIMBALL and MOORE, under the style of DODGE, KIMBALL & MOORE, No. 14 Wall-street, and Mr. J. Q. ADAMS continues business on his own account at No. 66 Cedar-street.

Mr. GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY succeeds to the firm of ALLEY & LAURENCE, Brokers, dissolved on 31st December.

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN goes into the firm of Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO, Brokers, with the New Year.

Mr. SAMUEL WILLETTS, the senior of the old commercial firm of Messrs. WILLETTS & CO., withdrew from business at the close of the Old Year.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 20 remarks:

"The weather of the past week although low in temperature has been stormy and disastrous, with a heavy fall of rain. As there had been previously no superfluity of moisture, this has done more good than harm, serving to settle the young Wheat more firmly in the soil in which it had been loosened by the frost, but in some localities much damage has been done by the flood. This return of mild weather has, however, served to shake confidence in prices, the ports being kept longer open than had been expected, and though farmers' deliveries remain much lighter than last year, our granaries, overloaded with foreign imports, more than counterbalance the apparent indisposition to sell. Our prices have again, therefore, given way 1s. per quarter fully, and in some places they note a larger reduction; but as we have now reached the lowest point of the general averages for the year, 43s. 8d., and there was a healthier feeling at the close of the week, we may expect a more cheerful trade after Christmas. A bad crop, followed by bad prices is certainly very discouraging to British growers, and even foreigners now bitterly complain. However, the signs of the times are against any heavy advance this season. If so much can be done early at low prices by exporting countries, the inference is that their efforts would increase in case of a rise. The fact is that the influence of free trade is only fully felt after a long general peace, such as the nations have of late mostly enjoyed, and it is only on these conditions that the soil answers the designs of Providence, viz., the sufficient nourishment of its inhabitants; and the temporary surplus meets the exigencies of a temporary failure, no country being assured of equal successive harvests. Growers everywhere must so be content to take their chance with manufacturers in the issue of their labors. Prices have again become rather easier in France, and it is the same generally throughout Germany, Russia, Hungary, and every part of Europe. But little difference has lately occurred at New-York, the low prices leading to speculation. In California a slight reduction has occurred after numerous shipments.

The arrivals off the coast since 10th December were 46 cargoes, of which 28 were Wheat, 9 Maize, 6 Barley, 2 Rye, 1 Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 18 cargoes in all, viz., Berdianski, 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d.; Marianopoli, 40s.@41s.; Ghirka, 39s. 6d.@40s.; Winter, 41s.; Maize, 6 cargoes, 28s.@30s.; Rye, 1 cargo, 29s. 9d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 47,998 quarters at 43s. 8d., against 58,771 quarters at 49s. 8d. in 1868. The London averages were 45s. 1d. on 3,338 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 11th of December were 856,940 cwts. Wheat and 107,159 cwts. Flour."

The Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Dec. 3, says:

The anthracite coal trade was very dull last week, and of the little done even less was reported. Most of the companies were, no doubt, engaged in making up their reports to the end of the calendar year. The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage for the week ending on the 30th ult. of 32,157 tons, against 57,014 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning with the 1st of December, 296,668 tons, against 200,587 tons to corresponding time in 1868—an increase thus far of nearly fifty per cent. The unusually warm weather last week sufficiently opened the canals to permit the passage of boats, of which some few of them took advantage to make coal deliveries along their lines. The total tonnage of the week, so far as was reported, was

187,237 tons. There is little demand for coal except to the retail trade of this city. To-day several collieries that have been closed for the holiday week will open, but production is ever inactive in midwinter, whatever may be the demand. The Reading Railroad Company will to-day reduce the rates of toll to Port Richmond fifty cents, which ought to reduce the price of coal as much. This reduction will leave the Company $2 08 per ton from Port Carbon and $2 from Schuylkill Haven. The committee of coal operators and representatives of miners in the Schuylkill region met on the 26th ult., and fixed the basis for wages for the month of December at $3 per ton for coal at Port Carbon. Notwithstanding retail dealers are desirous of maintaining prices until they run off stocks laid in when coal was up, during the Fall months, all the indications favor a heavier coal business during the coming season, and at lower prices for coal, the reduction coming from all the several items of wages, carriage and operators' profits. The present enormous cost of production operates as a check upon the development of the manufacturing interests, and is a grave burden on the domestic consumers throughout the country. A movement is making in the mining regions by influential parties to introduce the coöperative system in the production of coal. It is proposed that the miners shall become the lessees of the mines, machinery, &c., necessary to produce the coal. By this arrangement it is believed that the mines can be more intelligently and more economically worked than many of them now are in the hands of inexperienced operators, giving to labor a more satisfactory reward, and to proprietors some profit; whereas, under the present antagonistic system of working, each of the several interests engaged in the trade aiming at the greatest temporary reward to itself, collisions are provoked, the workings are left for weeks and months in idleness, with severe loss to miners, to operators and to carrying companies, all of which loss has to be footed by consumers in higher prices of coal. We should like to see the coöperative system in operation in the coal trade, which seems to present more points for its favorable action than that of almost any other pursuit. There are, too, plenty of opened and unproductive mines in all the several regions, which, we have no doubt, may be secured by satisfactory lease until the thing is fairly tested.

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* of Jan. 1 says: "The quantity sent by railroad this week is 26,325.15; by canal, 392; for the week, 26,717.15 tons, against 37,000 tons for the corresponding week last year. There is no demand for coal except for retail, which is supplied by the few colliers that are at work. We learn that the rates of toll, &c., to Port Richmond will be reduced fifty cents to-day, which will leave them $2.08 from Port Carbon and $2 from Schuylkill Haven, ₰ ton. The rates to Philadelphia remain without change, at $2.18 ₰ ton. We have received but few reports this week as many withheld them until the close of the year, we presume. The following are all we received this week:

	1868. Week.	Total.	1869. Week.	Total.
Penn. Coal. Co.	14,154	909,630	14,310	938,635
Scranton North	8,213	603,823	9,806	440, 19
Scranton South	27,949	1,039,971	28,731	1,033,194
Schuylkill Canal	....	987,628	392	698,879
Shamokin	....	490,169	7,809	469,394
Schuyl. Nav. R. R.	....	....	26,576	1,275,416

	1869. Week.	Total.	1870. Week.	Total.	In. & D.
P. and R. R. R.	37,000	158,488	26,326	259,571	101,083
L. Val. R. R.	30,761	146,922	35,351	191,092	44,170
	67,761	305,410	61,677	450,663	
	61,677			305,410	
	6,087			145,253	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, with coupons for interest due the 1st January, 1870, will be paid, or exchanged for the new issue of First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, on and after that day, at 90, by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS GENERALLY is invited to the following Loans, which we offer upon terms, making them an unusually desirable investment:

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest in coin, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile, upon FINISHED AND COMPLETED ROAD, being issuable upon each section only when completed.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These are a FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY YEARS, CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND bond. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST are PAYABLE in COIN; and as the road is opened for traffic as rapidly as constructed, the interest is earned as the bonds are issued. The road runs through the richest and best populated sections of Iowa and Minnesota.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD; GUARANTEED by the STATE of GEORGIA; RUN FIFTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $15,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and accepted by the State.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	19	Tar, bbls	244
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Resin, bbls	7,600
Cotton, bales	12,444	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	2,673
Cotton Seed, bags	13,984	Pork, bbls	488
Dried Fruit, pkgs	210	Beef, pkgs	112
Eggs, bbls	304	Cutmeats, pkgs	415
Flour, bbls	5,525	Lard, pkgs	340
Wheat, bushels	8,700	Butter, pkgs	2,367
Corn, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pkgs	1,717
Oats, bushels	2,224	Tallow, pkgs	146
Malt, bushels	2,100	Dressed Hogs, No	2,291
Barley, bushels	9,570	Stearine, pkgs	48
Beans, bushels	537	Peanuts, bags	1,499
Peas, bushels	384	Pecans, pkgs	200
Flaxseed, bushels	28	Rice, pkgs	224
Hemp, bales	65	Starch, pkgs	250
Hops, bales	206	Tobacco, hhds	13
Hides, No	1,562	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	832
Hides, bundles	1,081	Whisky, bbls	657
Leather, sides	14,328	Wool, bales	249
Molasses, bbls	3,426	Oil Cake, pkgs	1,165
Spirits Turp., bbls	237	Moss, bales	178

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—575,162 lbs. Bacon, 826 bbls. Flour, 48 bales Hops, 1 box Wooden Ware, 10 boxes Sumac, 8 bales Peltries, 14 cases Linens, 202 bbls. Pork, 40,357 lbs. Lard, 292 tierces Beef, 3,163 lbs. Ham, 5 pkgs. Skins and Furs, 7 cases Brass Burners, 7 cases Pumps, 782 bales Cotton, 2 bales Silk Waste, 2 boxes Wooden Rollers, 12,250 lbs. Cheese, 1 box Scales, 13 bbls. Apples, 20 boxes Extract Dye Wood, 3 cases Organs, 119 cases Firearms.

By the steamer *Celia*, for London—88 bales Hemp, 18 ceroons Cochineal, 42 sacks Seed, 16 hhds. Tobacco, 10 bbls. Cranberries, 60,680 bushels Wheat, 10 bbls. Phosphate Rock, 180 cases Sewing Machines, 2 cases Hardware, 6,326 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 37 bbls. Seed Potatoes, 50 bbls. Seed Peas, 8 pkgs. Seeds, 12 cases Books, 1,309 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—276,800 lbs. Tallow, 48 boxes Clocks, 100 tons Logwood, 95,962 lbs. Mutton, 47 bales Hog Hair, 32 bales Hops, 400 bbls. Flour, 22,500 bushels Wheat, 570,543 lbs. Bacon, 7,800 bushels Peas, 43 casks Whalefoots, 1 Wagon, 85 cases Sewing Machines, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 7,980 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 1,200 Staves, 402 bbls. Fish Bees, 58 boxes Extract Dye Woods.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—130 cakes Copper, 67 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 400 bales Cotton, 786 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 1,437 bbls. Resin, 10 bbls. Dried Apples, 10 cases Lobsters, 200 bbls. Pork, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 10,900 lbs. Hams, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 32 ceroons Tobacco, 13,445 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 100 tierces Beef, 5 bales Skins.

By the brig *Monarca del Mare*, for Genoa—220 tons Logwood, 40 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 cases Statuettes.

By the bark *Faresell*, for Odessa—39,287 gallons Refined Petroleum, 50 boxes Extract Logwood, 100 tons Logwood, 20 tons Fustic, 2,427 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Have been dull and nominal at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady in this market. At Baltimore, sales of 3,000 bags Rio, by the *Grey Eagle*, were reported on private terms. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 10c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady, but has been unusually quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of only 451 bales, (of which 117 bales were to arrive,) including 323 bales to spinners, 117 bales to shippers, and 11 bales to speculators. Also, 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales basis Low Middling, for January, 24¾c.; 600 bales do., for February, 25⅛c.@25 7-16c.; 200 bales do., for March, 25 11-16c.@25¾c. ₰ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA review the business of the past week thus: "Our market during the week was quiet with prices barely maintained, the business being limited to purchases to cover contracts, but (to-day) Friday, under the Liverpool advices, our market has been active, with an advance of ⅛c. ₰ lb. on all grades. The total sales for the week have been 11,712 bales, including 4,703 bales to exporters, 4,337 bales to spinners, 1,939 bales to speculators, and 733 bales in transit. The demand for future delivery continues active on orders to purchase on Southern account. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been—for December, 2,150 bales at 24⅛c.@24¼c.; for January, 500 bales at 24⅜c.@25c.; for February, 3,800 bales at 25c.@25⅛c. for March, 2,050 bales at 25⅛c.@25¾c.; for April, 1,050 bales at 25¾c.@26c.; for May, 250 bales at 26c.@26⅛c., and 200 bales free on board at Savannah, for January, at 23½c., and 100 for February, at 24½c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 7,202 bales; to Havre, 150 bales; to Hamburg, 375 bales; to Bremen, 9 bales; total, 7,736 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 39,487 bales; to the Continent, 16,392 bales; total, 55,879 bales. The Dry Goods market quiet. We have this week taken an account of stock of Cotton in this port, and find the amount to be: In warehouses, 36,503 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 5,600 bales; total, 42,103 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅜	23⅜	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	25⅛
Low Middling	24⅞	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
Middling	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞	26⅛
Good Middling	26	26¼	26⅜	26⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,984
Receipts last week	25,407
Receipts the preceding week	23,121
Receipts since Sept. 1	335,156
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	692,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	1,182
Exports since Sept. 1	148,435
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	42,100

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,313,750
Receipts same time in 1868–69	1,037,120
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	699,600
Exports same time in 1868–9	550,200
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	379,950
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1868	294,450
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868–9	2,000,557
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,835
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,286

Messrs. EASTON & Co. supply the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exp'rts to Gt. Britain.	Exp'rts to Continent.
New-Orleans	41,632	141,739	8,851	7,552
Mobile	14,941	56,725	4,484	4,044
Galveston	7,819	43,344	2,350	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	21,101	57,622	12,720	1,620
Charleston	9,440	23,410	3,840	628
New-York	9,419	42,103	7,202	534
Bost'n, Phil. & Balt.	5,225	15,000	90	1,960
Total this week	109,577	379,943	39,537	16,390
Prev'sly reported	1,204,174	....	422,433	222,234
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	1,313,751	379,943	461,970	238,624
Same time last year	1,037,117	294,432	315,569	234,641

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

For the week ending	1867–68. Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	1868–69. Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	1869–70. Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.
Sept. 5, bales	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12, bales	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19, bales	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26, bales	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3, bales	18,073	1,414	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10, bales	24,384	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,320	20,506
Oct. 17, bales	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24, bales	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31, bales	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7, bales	61,597	39,076	74,256	26,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14, bales	59,445	30,032	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21, bales	78,228	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,608
Nov. 28, bales	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5, bales	76,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12, bales	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	96,480	62,049
Dec. 19, bales	104,355	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26, bales	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2, bales	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	338,000	352,340
Afloat from India	50,000	93,000
Afloat from America	178,000	105,000
Stock in London	112,180	153,460
Afloat for London	40,000	67,000
Stock in Havre	65,040	43,241
Afloat for Havre	59,298	60,517
Stock in Bremen	1,568	7,922
Afloat for Bremen	8,825	14,583
Stock in United States ports	379,943	294,432
Stock in the interior towns	101,219	66,439
Total	1,334,073	1,257,934
Increase in visible supply		76,139

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 90,000 bales, same time 1868, 130,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11⅝d., then 11d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Dec. 24.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	19,942	11,048
Columbus, Ga	14,807	13,075
Macon, Ga	18,207	13,803
Selma, Ala	9,110	5,381
Montgomery, Ala	16,970	10,651
Memphis, Tenn	19,380	10,995
Nashville, Tenn	2,803	1,486
Total	101,219	66,439

On the December report of the Agricultural Bureau, Messrs. EASTON & Co. remark: "We have this week examined carefully the detailed report on the Cotton crop of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture. The acreage planted is said to be everywhere greater than last year, and the product ₰ acre in the coast States materially less, with few exceptions. The relative proportion of lint to seed is, from some cause, less than usual. Picking commenced earlier, and the season for gathering the lint has been uniformly favorable. In closing the Commissioner says: 'An examination of the crop tabulations which follow will show the estimated yield ₰ acre in each State, and the comparison with last year, expressed as a percentage of the crop of 1868. The aggregate product in accordance with returns received to this date, (December,) is little more than 10 ₰ cent. above the yield of 1868, or about 2,700,000 commercial bales, or fully 3,000,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.' If the statement be correct that the crop is 'little more than 10 ₰ cent. above the yield of 1868,' how can it reach 2,700,000? The total crop of 1868, including Southern consumption, was about 2,340,000 bales. Add to this 10 per cent., and we have 2,574,000 for the whole of this crop. Again, let us apply the table of percentages and the yield of lint per acre to the last crop. In the December report of last year, we find the estimate of the yield of lint per acre, and of the crop for States separately, and not for districts or Cotton ports. We will take this estimate as a basis, although it exceeds the actual crop, because the present estimate is made up on the same plan, *i. e.*, for States separately:

	Est. of crop of 1868.	Product, compared with that of 1868. Per cent.	Result.
North Carolina	140,000	95	133,000
South Carolina	180,000	85	153,000
Georgia	290,000	95	275,500
Florida	35,000	107	37,450
Alabama	285,000	108	307,800
Mississippi	400,000	115	460,000
Louisiana	250,000	112	280,000
Texas	260,000	125	325,000
Arkansas	265,000	110	291,500
Tennessee	200,000	85	170,000
Other States	75,000	..	75,000
Total	2,380,000	..	2,508,250

	Yield of Lint per Acre. 1868. lbs.	1869. lbs.	Table including Percentages and Yield per Acre.
North Carolina	176	145	109,774
South Carolina	127	123	148,181
Georgia	147	150	281,088
Florida	150	152	37,919
Alabama	150	178	361,152
Mississippi	205	201	451,024
Louisiana	268	296	311,579
Texas	277	275	322,635
Arkansas	300	251	243,888
Tennessee	140	160	194,285
Other States	..	..	75,000
Total			2,536,355

The report is not as clear as it might be, and the Cotton trade would be glad to know what the estimate of the Department really is. Is the 'aggregate product little more than 10 ₰ cent. above the yield of 1868,' (say about 2,574,000,) or is it 'about 2,700,000 commercial bales?'"

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand to-day at less buoyant prices. The offerings, however, have been on a very moderate scale, as the principal holders have not been remarkably eager to realize at the going rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 80; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 80@$6 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 85 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 85@$5 15
Extra State	5 40@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 20@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 35@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 50

Southern Flour is in slack request at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 400 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $4 50@$5 75 for inferior to very choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Cornmeal in better supply and demand at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very quiet at $3 15@$3 60 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light rquest, and with freer offerings, especially of Spring; prices have been quoted lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 25@$1 37; No. 2 Spring at $1 24@$1 25 chiefly at $1 24, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 14@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 37½, and White California, $1 45@$1 50 ₰ bushel. Corn has been held with more firmness, on a light offering, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 09 for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 14 for ordinary to very choice sound Mixed Western; $1 17 for Choice to Old Yellow do.; $1@$1 03 for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey ₰ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1@$1 06 for Western and Jersey; $1 12@$1 16 for State ₰ bushel; sales 2,100 bushels. Barley rules dull at unchanged rates; sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 08@$1 10 and Canada West at $1 25@$1 28 ₰ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at from $1 10@$1 30 ₰ bushel. Oats have been in slack request but quoted firm; sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels, in lots, at 61c.@64½c. for poor to prime Western; 65c.@66c. for State; 58c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ₰ bushel. The export clearances include 826 bbls. Flour to Liverpool; 400 bbls. Flour and 22,500 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 7,800 bushels Peas for do.; and 60,680 bushels Wheat for London.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 3, 1870.

Wheat, bushels	3,583,182	Barley	320,042
Corn	625,914	Malt	79,314
Oats	1,373,784	Peas	11,531
Rye	37,441		

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay is in demand and firm at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive at about previous prices, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₰ lb. Receipts to-day, 206 bales; exports, 1,389 bales.

LEATHER—Sole is dull, but about steady in price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 30c.@34c., cash, ₰ lb. The day's receipts have been 14,328 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull to-day. Prices have not varied materially. We quote; New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₰ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, clayed	30c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 3.

	1869.	1870.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	6,825	6,743
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	6,647	5,498
Porto Rico, hhds	905	199
English Islands, hhds	2,323	3,836
Total hhds	16,700	16,276
New-Orleans, bbls	184	2,115

OILS—The demand has been limited, and prices have been depressed and somewhat nominal. We quote: Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 02½; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 60; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½; Menhaden at 66c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 43c.@44c. The stock of Whale is 29,639 bbls., and of Sperm 4,100.

PETROLEUM—A very limited movement has been noted in all kinds, to-day, though the changes in prices have not been important. Crude Oil has been in slack request on the basis of 15½c., in bulk, here, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at 19½c.@20c. for Crude, in shipping order; 21c. (nominally) for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, and 13¼c.@13½c. for Crude, in bulk, at Pittsburg, early delivery, and 12¾c.@13c. for do., first half of 1870, ₰ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. In Philadelphia, 490 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been very dull, at less buoyant rates. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 700 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 30½c.@30¾c., ₰ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at about 30¼c. ₰ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 2,673 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 39,287 gallons for Odessa. Standard White, in cases, is in very moderate request at 37c.@38½c., and Prime White, 38c.@39½c. ₰ gallon, with sales reported of 6,500 cases within our range. Naphtha continues inactive at 9½c.@10½c., in bbls, and 15½c.@16c., in cases, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, heavy and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 50 for Old Western Mess; $29 50@$30, chiefly at $29 50, for New Mess; $23 50@$26 25 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, and $27@$27 50 for Rumps, ₰ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, February, at $29@$29 25, chiefly at $29 ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less request, at from 11¼c.@12½c., chiefly at 11¾c.@12c. for Western, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for City, ₰ lb. Cutmeats continue inactive at former prices; sales have been confined to equal to 100 pkgs. at 11¾c.@12c¼. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 16c.@16¾c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon is dull at drooping rates; sales, 50 boxes, including Cumberland, at 14½c., and Long Clear at 15¾c@16c. ₰ lb. Lard has been inactive and quoted lower; sales have been reported of 300 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 16c.@18½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly at 17c.@17¼c. for City, and 17c.@17¼c. for fair to prime Steam ₰ lb.; also, 750 tierces prime Western Steam for January and February delivery, seller's option, 17c@17¼c. ₰ lb. Beef is in slack request at $4@$12 for Old, and $11@$17 for New ₰ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Tierces Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 50 ₰ tierce; sales, 70 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at from $31@$34 for New, ₰ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter continues in very slack demand, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@46c.; and Western, including prime, 20c.@23c. ₰ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,367 pkgs. Cheese rules dull at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 1,717 boxes.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Jan. 3.

	1869. Old.	New.	1870. Old.	New.
Pork, bbls	10,767	28,462	1,092	21,769
Beef, tierces and bbls	11,803	44,806	5,577	17,212

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been dull but steady at $2 20@$2 22½, gold, ₰ lb. Messrs. HENRY H. CROKER & Co. sum up the movements in Linseed in each of the last two years, thus:

		1869. Bags.	1868. Bags.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	Calcutta	775,861	631,435
	Bombay	52,012	33,291
On the way to the United States, Dec. 31	Calcutta	171,702	174,660
	Bombay	none.	18,000
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United St'es	Calcutta	30,000	54,813
Stock in Imp'rs' and Spe'rs' hands in Boston, Dec. 31	Calcutta	16,000	9,100
Stock in Imp'rs' and Spe'rs' hands in N. Y., Dec. 31	Calcutta	121,000	23,037
	Bombay	6,000	none.
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date		7,000	none.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands		117,117	213,000
		Gold.	Gold.
Prices current, Dec. 31, per bushel		$2 20@$2 22½	$2 15@$2 20

Sales, 60,000 bags here, in Boston and to arrive, at $2 17½@$2 20, gold, for Calcutta, and $2 20@$2 22½ for Bombay. Market quiet; stock in the United States, Jan. 1, 1869, in all hands, 117,117 bags; imported from Calcutta and Bombay from Jan. 1 to date, 827,873 bags; imported from Europe, from Jan. 1 to date, 7,000 bags; total, 951,990 bags. Stock in the United States, Jan. 1, 1867, viz.: Importers' and speculators' hands, 143,000 bags; manufacturers', (estimated,) 67,000 bags; total, 210,000 bags. Consumption in the United States for the year 1869, 741,990 bags; do. 1868, 763,049 bags; do. 1867, 538,564 bags; do. 1866, 369,601 bags; do. 1865, 362,000 bags. The crop of American Flaxseed this year estimated equal to 400,000 bags. Prices ranged in January from $2 15@$2 30, gold, sales 112,000 bags; do. February from $2 27@$2 35 gold, sales 50,000 bags; do. March from $2 25@$2 30 gold, sales 36,000 bags; do. April from $2 25@$2 14 gold, sales 45,000 bags; do. May from $2 10@$2 17½ gold, sales 55,000 bags; do. June from $2 15@$2 10 gold, sales 25,000 bags; do. July from $2 07@$2 15 gold, sales 36,000 bags; do. August from $2 12½@$2 17½ gold, sales 32,000 bags; do. September from $2 10@$2 17½ gold, sales 50,000 bags; do. October from $2 15@$2 20 gold, sales 30,000 bags; do. November form $2 17½@$2 20 gold, sales 20,000 bags; do. December from $2 17½@$2 20 gold, sales 60,000 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 81 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 10¾c.@12¾c., chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. for Cuba; 1,107 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11c. ₰ lb. We quote: fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11¼c.11½c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₰ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@12½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand, but at slightly reduced prices, ranging from 13¼c.@14¾c., as the extremes, ₰ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: "Crushed, 14¾c.; Granulated, 14½c.; Ground, 14¾c.; White A, 14c.; Yellow C, 13½c., cash, ₰ lb."

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Jan. 3.

	1869.	1870.
Cuba, hhds	24,833	43,972
Porto Rico, hhds	7,319	6,088
English Islands, hhds	2,076	3,670
Martinique, hhds	135	1,237
Total hhds	34,363	54,967
Total boxes	28,920	95,459
Total bags	23,404	245,485
Melado, hhds	91	814

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@10¼c.; also 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16¼c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1 ₰ gallon. The receipts have been 657 bbls.

WOOL—Of the movements in this line in December, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & RITCHING BROTHERS remark: "The Wool market continues destitute of any new feature worthy of note. The low premium on gold has continued to render the transactions in California Wools considerable without affecting the prices of domestic fleece and pulled, of which the finer grades are in best demand, although sales were moderate. Stocks of all descriptions are small and holders are firm in expectation of realizing better rates after the opening of the New Year. In California Wools, the Fall clip accumulates, but the Spring clip is nearly closed out of first hands. The best grades of Texas Wools are small, and prices firm. The lower qualities are abundant. Foreign fine Wools have realized better rates in gold, but the light supply prevents any large transactions. The demand for coarse Wools is moderate. Stocks carried over into the New Year are small and insufficient for the expected demand. The late London auction sales of Colonial Wools terminated on the 8th ult. The closing rates were about the same as those at the end of the September series, and showed the loss of the advance of 10 to 15 ₰ cent. made at the commencement. The imports of Wool into New York for the year 1868 were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Dec. 25, 1869, were 49,196 bales, 20,710,391 lbs.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW YORK, JAN. 3, 1870.

	Cents ₰ lb
New York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@46
⅜ and ¾ Blood Fleece Common and ¼ Blood Fleece	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@63
Extra and XX. Fleece	46@52
⅜ and ¾ Blood Fleece Common and ¼ Blood Fleece	46@49
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	40@46
One-half and three-fourths Blood Fleece Common and one-fourth Fleece	44@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	30@35
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common Fleece	20@23
Common Fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fé.	
Washed White Fleece	31@34
Unwashed White Fleece	24@28
Black Fleece	20@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	26@30
Spring Clip, A 1	26@30
Spring Clip, A 2	25@28
Spring Clip, B	22@25
Spring Clip, S	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots 3@10c. ₰ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@38
Pulled, super	30@35
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	40@44
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	36@40
Western Limed Pulled	35@38
Southern Limed Pulled	35@38
Tub-washed	50@57

The following tabular statement of the prices of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools, exhibiting the variations of the market during each month for the years named, has been prepared by Messrs. WALTER BROWN & Co.:

		1860.	1865.	1868.	1869.
January	Fleece	40@62	85@107	35@65	45@70
	Pulled	32@55	75@110	24@47	28@50
February	Fleece	40@62	85@108	36@65	45@70
	Pulled	35@52	70@97	25@48	28@52
March	Fleece	37@62	60@90	38@65	45@70
	Pulled	30@52	50@75	25@48	28@52
April	Fleece	36@60	60@85	42@68	45@70
	Pulled	30@48	50@75	30@50	26@52
May	Fleece	35@60	50@80	43@68	43@70
	Pulled	28@46	50@70	33@52	26@50
June	Fleece	30@58	50@80	43@68	42@65
	Pulled	25@47	45@68	33@52	26@50
July	Fleece	32@58	50@86	40@65	43@65
	Pulled	30@47	45@68	27@50	26@50
August	Fleece	40@60	50@80	38@65	43@65
	Pulled	34@48	45@75	25@48	28@50
September	Fleece	40@60	50@82	40@65	43@65
	Pulled	36@50	45@70	25@47	26@50
October	Fleece	30@60	50@82	42@70	43@65
	Pulled	25@55	45@70	25@50	24@47
November	Fleece	36@65	50@80	45@70	43@65
	Pulled	3 @55	40@65	30@50	24@47
December	Fleece	30@60	50@67	45@72	40@65
	Pulled	25@50	40@65	28@50	24@46

The average prices of Domestic Fleece Wool in the United States, from 1857 to 1861, was, for Fine, 50 3-10c.; for Medium, 42 8-10c., and for Coarse, 35 5-10c. Average prices for four years, from 1861 to 1866, (during the war,) for Fleeces, 63c.@83c.; for Pulled, 56c.@61c. Average prices for the year 1866—Fleeces, 45c.@72.; Pulled, 29c.@64c. Average prices for the year 1867—Fleeces, 40c.@70c.; Pulled, 26c.@57c. Average prices for the year 1868—Fleeces, 40c.@67c.; Pulled, 27c.@49c. Average prices for the year 1869—Fleeces, 43c.@67c.; Pulled, 25c.@50c."

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull and weak to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 173 bales Cotton, by steamer, part at ½d. ₰ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat at 4d. ₰ bushel, and 160 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₰ ton. For other ports, the reported engagements were unimportant.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by David W. Lewis & Co., Commission Merchants.*

BUTTER—Receipts for the week were 10,448 packages. With the opening of the New Year there seems to be a looking for better business and more active markets, without, however, an anticipation of an advance in price or any speculative movement. Fine grades of Butter will become scarce as the season advances, and are now quickly taken at outside rates, some Choice Fall bringing 48c. There were also some sales of strictly fine early Butter at above 40c., while good lines of dairies were sold at 36c.@38c., and some parties offered selections from fairish State dairies at 35c. Several lots of desirable Canada brought 33c., and it would seem that while good Canada Butter can be laid down here at 30c@33c., State kinds of the same quality cannot be dearer. The fag end of Summer Western stock is being got rid of at 20c.@22c., and there is considerable late made Western Roll Butter coming here, which sells at 28c.@30c. Other kinds of Western Butter, comprising the qualities that are fit to eat, are mostly consumed in the large Western cities. We quote:

Fine Fall, half-firkin tubs	—@45
Fine Fall, Welsh tubs	43@45
Fresh Fall Butter, in lots	40@41
Fresh Fall Butter, Winter make	33@38
Delaware, Chenango, &c., Dairies, firsts	38@40
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., Dairies, firsts	—@40
Fair to Good Dairy Butter	33@38
Low grades State Butter	25@33
Canada Butter, fine	33@35
Canada Butter, fair to good	25@30
Western Butter, fine	28@32
Western Butter, fair to good	20@25
State, Canada, and Western, Grease	16@20
Roll Butter, fine, in cloths	30@33
Roll Butter, common to fair	25@30

CHEESE—Receipts for the week were 6,530 boxes; exports for the week were 4,020 boxes. It being holiday week, business has been very light, prices were unchanged and cable quotes 68s. steady. The stock here is estimated at about 160,000 boxes, with probably somewhere from 25,000 to 30,000 boxes back in the interior. We quote:

New-York State Factories, firsts	17@17½
New-York State Factories, seconds	15@16½
New-York State Private, Dairies, firsts	16@17
New-York State Private Dairies, seconds	15@16
New-York State Skimmed Cheese	10@14

EGGS—The market for fresh is almost bare, and the high prices continue; but limed Eggs are plentier and in less demand. We quote:

Jersey, State and Pennsylvania, ₰ dozen	42@45
Canada and Western Eggs, ₰ dozen	38@42
Limed Eggs, ₰ dozen	31@33
Egg Oats, ₰ bushel	—@50

POULTRY—Geese were plenty and lower. Turkies and Chickens were in light receipt, and all taken. Ducks about the same as last week. There is usually a quiet market after the holidays, which begins to make itself felt to-day. We quote:

Turkeys, ₰ lb	20@22
Ducks, ₰ lb	18@20
Chickens, ₰ lb	15@19
Geese, ₰ lb	10@14

GAME—The soft weather last week made anxious sellers, and Venison was 2c.@3c. off. To-day is colder, and there was better feeling and less stock coming in. Quail, Partridge and Grouse are all doing well and are ruling steady. We quote:

Quail, ₰ dozen	$2 75@$3 00
Grouse, ₰ pair	1 00@ 1 15
Partridges, ₰ pair	1 25@ 1 50
Venison, saddles, ₰ lb	16@ 18
Whole Deer, ₰ lb	10@ 12½
Rabbits, ₰ pair	40@ 50

BEANS—Mediums, particularly, are plenty and lower; other kinds sell when customers are in want, but it is difficult to place them quickly in the open market. We quote:

Marrows, ₰ bushel, 62 lbs	$2 50@$3 00
Mediums, ₰ bushel, 62 lbs	2 00@ 2 25
Pea, ₰ bushel, 62 lbs	2 50@ 2 80
Kidneys, ₰ bushel, 62 lbs	2 80@ 3 00

DRIED FRUITS—The market is firm but very quiet; there was one sale of 8,000 lbs. good bright Southern quarters at 9¼c. There are but few choice Sliced Apples here. We quote:

State Apples, prime, ₰ lb	10 @12
Western Apples, prime, ₰ lb	9 @11
Southern Apples, prime sliced, ₰ lb	11 @13
Southern Apples, prime quarters, ₰ lb	8 @10
Southern Apples, common, ₰ lb	6 @ 8
Blackberries, ₰ lb	11½@12
Dried Peaches, peeled, prime new	15 @18
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, halves	9 @10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, quarters	7½@ 8½
Cherries, pitted, ₰ lb	28 @30

GREEN FRUITS—Choice selected Apples are appreciating in price, and good lots of sound fruit are wanted, but inferior lots are neglected. Cranberries are more inquired for. We quote:

Apples, selections, ₰ bbl	$4 25@ $4 75
Apples, mixed lots, ₰ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Apples, common, ₰ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Cranberries, ₰ bbl	11 00@ 13 00

POTATOES—Poor stock fares hard, and has to be sold cheap. Choice Potatoes are not plenty, and are quickly taken by dealers per price list below. We quote:

Peach Blows, White, ₰ bbl	$2 25@$2 50
Peach Blows, Red, ₰ bbl	2 25@ 2 40
Prince Albert, ₰ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Buckeye, ₰ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Jackson White, ₰ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Monitor, ₰ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Frosted lots, ₰ bbl	75@ 1 25

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

At Communipaw Market this morning there was an unusually brisk sale of horned Cattle. The grades respectively were not good, yet the prices were high; 18c. ₰ lb. was readily obtained for Cattle that last week could have been purchased at 1c. ₰ lb. less. Trade in Sheep and Hogs was dull and nothing special came to hand in those animals. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17½@18c. ₰ lb.; first quality, 16½c. ₰ lb.; second quality, 14½c.@15½c. ₰ lb.; third quality, 14c. ₰ lb.; two lots of Texas Cattle sold respectively at 12c. ₰ lb. and 12½c. ₰ lb.; highest price quoted, 18c. ₰ lb.; lowest price, 12c. ₰ lb.; the day's average, 15½c. ₰ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

R. MURRAY sold 35 Illinois medium Cattle, from 15c.@16c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; J. H. DALBY sold for self 77 Illinois coarse Cattle, with a good top, from 15c.@16c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; B. W. GILLETT sold for self 86 Illinois coarse Cattle, from 14c.@16c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; BEACH & BRAY sold for C. HAGER 25 Ohio prime Steers, from 17½c.@18c. ₰ lb., weight 10½ cwt.; also, for same, 53 Illinois light Cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt.; CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for W. W. MCELLERY 192 Texans, light and poor, for 12c. ₰ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; also sold for MAXWELL & BERRY, 130 State Cattle, at $102 ₰ head, weight 6½ cwt.; and again for same, 140 Indianas, light, thin Cattle, from 14c.@15c. ₰ lb., weight 5 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER, 203 Texans, at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; also, 104 Illinois, ranging from fair to good, from 15c.@17c. ₰ lb., average weight 7½ cwt.; and again, 119 Illinois, coarse Cattle, from 15c.@16½ ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

BELLIS & PIDCOCK's weekly report of sales of Sheep for the week ending Jan. 1, 1870: 9,521 Sheep; price received, $41,206 96; range of prices, 4¾c.@7½c. ₰ lb. KASE & HOUVER's weekly report of Sheep sold at Communipaw Yards: 1,274 Sheep; price received, $6,142; average, $4 82 per head.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

Sales of Dressed Hogs effected by MCBRIDE & BARTLETT for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869: 134,012 Hogs. Weekly report of sale of Hogs by same firm at same yards for week ending Jan. 3, 1870: 1,612 Hogs; average weight 165 lbs., at 12¼c. ₰ lb. City Dressed Hogs sold generally this forenoon at 13c. ₰ lb.; Western Dressed Hogs sold from 11½c.@12c. ₰ lb. Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for week ending Dec. 31, 1869, 1,291 head of horned Cattle, 4,819 Hogs, 6,968 Sheep—arrived in 154 cars. There were slaughtered in the same yards during same week 395 head of horned Cattle, 4,793 Hogs, 6,015 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for Saturday last, yesterday and to-day, 1,034 head of horned Cattle, 1,748 Hogs, 3,420 Sheep.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS.

Weekly report of sales effected for the week ending Jan. 3, 1870: 709 Sheep, 6c.@8c. ₰ lb.; Ewes, 5½c.@7c. ₰ lb.; 15 Beeves, 13c.@15c. ₰ lb.; Cows and Calves sold together, $60@$75@$110 ₰ head; 52 Veals, 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, pedestals, &c., in exact imitation of all foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,289 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's, or any sewing machine; can bring her own if necessary; is willing to go out by day, week or month. Call at or address No. 394 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable, and a thorough cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker. Best testimonials at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference. Call or address, for three days, E. E., No. 344 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business thoroughly; keeps silver in excellent order; would be found a most satisfactory house servant; most respectable City reference from last place. Address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing or general housework by a capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; a neat and respectful servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer and bread baker; would do housework in a small family; Christian family preferred; no objection to the country. Call at No. 154 1st-av., near 12th-st., paper store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, steady young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer; can do French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner; best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; best City references. Call at 325 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant; country or City; very respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, &c.; can take care of milk and butter; excellent baker, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good waitress and a willing and obliging servant; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; good reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SITuation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 226 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and family baker; no objections to the country; a number of years reference from last place. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., below 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 642 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit for young children; would prefer the entire care of a young baby; City references; notes not answered; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as a good plain cook; has no objections to assist in washing; good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 226 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding house; makes pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $16. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman (Swede) as nursery governess, seamstress and dressmaker; can teach music, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SPANISH girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman to take care of a baby; has ten years' reference from one place. Can be seen at No. 490 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do housework in a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or chambermaid and waitress, by a girl well recommended. Call at her present employer's, No. 24 West 16th-st., until 4 o'clock to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; can take the place of a man; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress or chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants supplied at the shortest notice. SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. This is the best medium to secure good colored servants.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL Office for Servants.—German, French, Irish, Protestants and Catholics. No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st. We suit all.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and responsible young Englishman of Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and driver; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; would like a place with a cottage for his wife and children; is a careful and valuable man; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses and keeping harness in the best of style, or would drive a horse and wagon for a store; has driven fifteen years steady in New-York; can get ten years' reference from one of his employers and five from his last. Address M. E. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, (Scotch Protestant;) has first-class references: thoroughly understands farming, care of horses, &c., and is not afraid of work. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 133 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY MAN and his wife; the man I can recommend as coachman and gardener, and fully understands the care of a farm, and his wife for laundress of a small family. Direct to W. G., in care of William Mingey, Norwood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or groom; has good City reference; will work for moderate wages, and understands his business thoroughly. Address R. W., No. 138 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR GROOM'S situation by a Protestant young man recently from Britain, who has had an extensive experience among saddle and harness horses; would make himself generally useful. Address J. D., 360 West 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman or groom, (country preferred,) where he would make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Call on DANIEL, No. 76 Gold-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is a worthy man. Call or address J. S., No. 208 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a married Scotchman; can give best City references. Address COACHMAN, No. 12 Washington-square.

HELP WANTED.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE CITY, a first-class Protestant laundress. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A COPYIST TO WHOM STEADY employment will be given. Address in handwriting, with references, Box No. 1,752 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS. Apply between 10 A. M. and 12 M. at No. 8 West 32d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating Certificate No. 7, for (16) sixteen shares of the capital stock of the Dique Steamboat Company, issued to L. Dow, the same having been lost or stolen. Transfer of it on the books of the Company has been stopped. L. DOW.
JAN. 3, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.,
Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

HOSEA WEBSTER,
President.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.

If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. (free from Government tax) on all sums from FIVE dollars to TWO THOUSAND dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, on and after Monday, the 17th of January, 1870.

An EXTRA DIVIDEND will also be paid at the same time of ONE-HALF of the above rates.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The bank is open for business daily from 10 until 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 until 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
GILES H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Building.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER,
HUGH MURRAY,
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary. Vice-Presidents.

N. B.—Drafts on all principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N.Y., opposite Cooper Institute. —1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE,
WILLIAM REMSEN, Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1870.—INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Interest will be allowed and paid on all sums remaining on deposit on the first day of each month from May 1 to October, 1869, inclusive, and three months previous to Jan. 1. All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, AT the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000. Interest allowed from the 1st of every month.

ALFRED MOORE, President.
NATHANIEL ELLIS,
WM. W. OWENS, Vice-Presidents.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.

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Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

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Vice-Presidents.
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The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.

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RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.
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MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

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Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

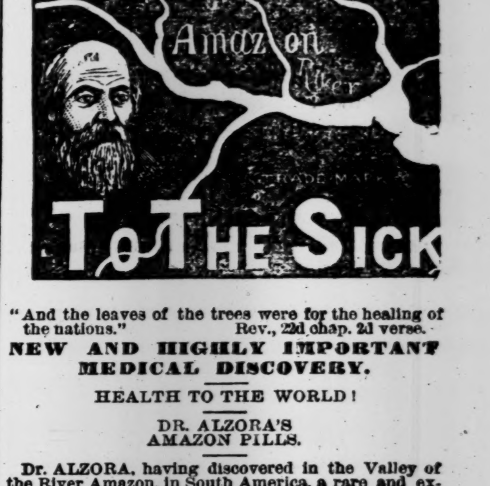
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—The regular dividend, Six per Cent., on all sums of $5,000 and under, will be payable on Jan. 20. If not called for will be credited as deposited Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MEDICAL.



"And the leaves of the trees were for the healing of the nations." Rev., 22d chap. 2d verse.

NEW AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

HEALTH TO THE WORLD!

DR. ALZORA'S
AMAZON PILLS.

Dr. ALZORA, having discovered in the Valley of the River Amazon, in South America, a rare and exceedingly valuable plant, possessing most wonderful curative properties, has been induced by numerous medical gentlemen, who have tested its merits in their own practice, to make it up in the form of pills, to be placed within the reach of the public, so that all may enjoy the benefit of a remedy the most certain and efficient as a curative agent that has ever been discovered in any age or country.

For his own gratification, and to satisfy the public, Dr. ALZORA has had this drug examined by several of the first physicians and chemists of New-York, London and Paris—men who have devoted their lives to the promotion of medical science—who have pronounced it the most important of medical discoveries, and have united in recommending it to the world.

These Pills are a certain cure for the following complaints:

Consumption, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fevers, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, Sick Headache, Disease of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Weak Back, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation of the Bowels, Night Sweats, Piles, Epilepsy, Eruptions and Diseases of the Skin, restoring a clear and smooth complexion,

LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES, FALLING OF THE WOMB,
and all distressing Female Complaints,
GENERAL WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

That life-destroying and most obstinate complaint, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, which is so common and has baffled the skill of the best physicians, is at once permanently cured by the AMAZON PILLS. No one should permit this enervating disorder to continue, as consumption and death are the inevitable result.

The pills are put up in packages of convenient size for mailing, and contain a sufficient quantity to render only one package necessary in ordinary complaints.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER PACKAGE.

They will be sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the world, on receipt of price. All letters must be addressed to Dr. G. E. ALZORA,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.
Post Office Box No. 3,696.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE of private disease, nervousness, that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Address or apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases. Manhood restored in 15 minutes by Dr. EVANS' Elixir. Circular forwarded free.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in 15 minutes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—New-York City and County.—MARINER A. WILDER, George B. James and Victor A. Wilder, plaintiffs, against MINOR C. KEITH, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from the 5th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Nov. 20, 1869. A. M. BIGELOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of November, 1869.

A. M. BIGELOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n30-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EMILIE SONNING, plaintiff, against AUGUST SONNING, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court House, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Avenue A, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 1, 1869.

FREDERICK C. JUNKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 23th day of November, 1869. F. C. JUNKER.
n30-1aw6wTu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

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DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Corner 13th-st. and Broadway.
ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Henriques.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Shewell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE BUSYBODY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, Davidge, and Miss Ethel and Miss Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and PLUTO. SONGS by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox and Studley, and Mrs. Longmore and Mrs. Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME and COBBLER AND TAILOR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION—By Prof. Hermann.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

WEBER'S ROOMS.
5th-av., corner of 16th-st.
LECTURE BY MR. F. L. RITTER. Subject, "Instrumental Music."

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The customary address of the French Emperor to the Corps Legislatif at the beginning of the year was delivered on Saturday. The recent political concessions were alluded to as circumstances which had augmented their prerogatives without diminishing his authority. The new Cabinet is at length complete, with M. Emile Ollivier as Minister of Justice and Religion, the other offices being filled by Count Napoleon Daru, Chevandier de Valdrome, Louis Joseph Buffet, General Edmund Lebœuf, Charles Rigaud de Genouilly, Emile Alexis Legris, Marquis de Talhouet, Charles Louvet, Maurice Richard, Count Vaillant, Esquirou de Parieu. The Ministry of Fine Arts and of the Emperor's Household have been separated by an Imperial decree. The Paris journals comment variously on the Cabinet, but, according to a dispatch from that city, with the exception of the radical Republican press, opinion is favorable....At a recent interview between the French Emperor and the ex-Queen of Spain, she informed him that she had refused the overtures of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, solely to please the Emperor. General PRIM has telegraphed to Florence for a definite answer from King VICTOR EMMANUEL as to the candidature of the Duke of GENOA for the Spanish throne. Ministerial changes are spoken of as probable in Madrid.....The Papal organ, the *Civitta Cattolica*, says Russia was the only Power that prohibited the presence of representatives to the Ecumenical Council, and France the only one that felt sufficient solicitude to keep a garrison in Rome to preserve the tranquility of the Council....THOMAS CRESWICK, an artist of the Royal Academy, died in London on Saturday, at the age of 59 years....The London *Times*, in commenting on the recent demise of the London *Star* and the *Morning Herald*, ascribes the cessation of the former to its partisanship.

GENERAL.

The statement of the public debt has just been made public. The entire debt is $2,658,134,670, and the amount in the Treasury is $209,387,716 69, of which about $109,000,000 is in coin and coin certificates; the actual debt is, therefore, $2,448,746,953 31, or $4,812,781 92 less than on the 1st of December, and $76,716,306 70 less than on the 1st of March last.

General STEPHEN MCGROARTY, of Ohio, died suddenly on Sunday morning at his residence at College Hill, near Cincinnati.

Hon. B. F. HOPKINS, the Republican Representative in Congress from the Madison (Wis.) District, died on Saturday at Madison.

Another seizure for non-payment of taxes has been made within the Indian country, viz.: the tobacco manufactory of TANDY, WALKER & Co., Choctaw Nation.

A dispatch from Albany says that the Ramsey Directors have taken possession of the Susquehanna Railroad, under a decision by Judge PECKHAM.

The Western Union Telegraph operators in Cincinnati have struck, on account of a reduction of salaries of operators in California.

The members of the Bar of Philadelphia held a meeting yesterday in the Supreme Court-room, Chief Justice THOMPSON in the chair, at which resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mr. STANTON were adopted.

The argument on the writ of error in the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is set down for the first Monday in February.

The municipal Governments of the various cities in Massachusetts, and other States, were organized yesterday. Among those reported are Boston, Lowell, Springfield, and Philadelphia. The appropriations for city improvements in Boston, for the year, amount to $6,903,500. The debt of the city is $16,262,124.

The ex-Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Colonel WEBSTER, characterizes as false the statements recently ascribed to CORNELIUS WENDELL, of Washington, by the reporter of a New-York City paper, to the effect that Mr. WEBSTER had raised money to buy Senators to vote for President JOHNSON's acquittal in the impeachment trial. He says he collected about $2,500, contributing $100 himself, which was turned over to Hon. E. COOPER, and was designed for Mr. JOHNSON's defence.

The General Assembly of Ohio met yesterday at Columbus. The Senate organized by electing a Republican Clerk and a Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms. The House elected a "Reformer," A. J. CUNNINGHAM, of Hamilton County, Speaker, Mr. CUNNINGHAM voting for himself. The "Republican Reformers" from Hamilton County voted with the Democrats steadily.

On the 1st inst. a reduction took place on cable messages to and from Havana. Messages of ten words are now sent from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company east of the Mississippi for $5 in gold, and west of the Mississippi for $7 50.

The State Legislature will convene to-day at the capital at 11 A. M. The Senate will be called to order by Lieutenant-Governor ALLEN C. BEACH, and the Assembly by EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, Clerk of the last House. After the appointment of Committees, the Governor's message will be received, and a recess will be taken for the purpose of drawing for seats.

The case of GEORGE CROWE, the husband of Miss BATEMAN, against FRANK E. AIKEN, in the United States Circuit Court, in Chicago, Ill., to restrain the defendant from representing the play of "Mary Warner," has been decided in favor of the plaintiff.

LOCAL.

At an early hour yesterday morning GOTTLEIB SCHERRER and ANTHONY ZAGGER quarreled at No. 323 West Forty-first-street, when SCHERRER stabbed ZAGGER in the arm, inflicting a slight wound. The wounded man refusing to make any complaint, no arrest was made.

At a special meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association, held at No. 274 Grand-street, last evening, MICHAEL NEVILLE resigned his office as a member of the General Committee, and JOHN J. O'BRIEN was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Cuban Junta in this City has issued a manifesto in which the claims of the Cuban insurgents to a recognition as belligerents are fully set forth.

A public meeting was held at Tremont, in Westchester County, last evening, at which an indignant protest was entered against the enormously increased rate of taxation in the county.

In the case of the two policemen, HANNAGAN and REMSEN, who were tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions for having robbed a Kentuckian of about $430, and sentenced by Recorder HACKETT to five years each in the State Prison, the Supreme Court, to which a motion was made for a stay of the execution of the sentence, has given an opinion in which a stay is refused. Judge CARDOZO holds, however, that the writ of error asked for is one of right. Hence he has granted it.

At a meeting of telegraph operators, held in this City yesterday, it was resolved to inform the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company that the operators here would support those on a strike in San Francisco.

The French Cable Monopoly.

The famous "cable" paragraph in President GRANT's Message has at least found a responsive echo in the sympathies of our countrymen and countrywomen in Paris, however it may affect the Parisians in general, and outrage the sensibilities of the French authorities in particular.

It is clear that the illiberal policy of the French Government, so far as the Franco-American cable is concerned, is reacting not against the Government only, but against the Company itself, whose stock is twenty-five per cent. below par, solely in consequence of trouble with the United States authorities, whereby its tenure upon American shores is made so uncertain. It is not impossible that this process of "bearing" is resorted to less in consequence of political vagaries in the brain of that "sound Confederate," Mr. ERLANGER, than as a shrewd business device for getting hold of the stock at depressed rates, and before it shall bounce up again on the adjustment of difficulties by reasonable concessions. That these concessions must come, we hold to be beyond question. Our Government never will submit to the humiliation of seeing so unnatural and unjust a monopoly permanently established as the present arrangements confer, especially while it is publicly believed and claimed that ERLANGER and REUTER, as our Paris correspondent says, "agreed, when the difficulty arose, about landing the cable on our shores, to obtain from the French Government the annullment of the twenty years' exclusive privilege granted to that Company." But how, on the contrary, are these accredited agents of the Company and how are the Company themselves going on? Our correspondent tells us that the French stockholders are arranging either for a fusion with the English Cable Company, or the maintenance of the present rate of messages. He tells us that on its thirteenth week of operation, the French cable yielded over eleven thousand dollars in gold, which, if the published expenses be correct, would make about eleven per cent., even then, on the actual first cost. He tells us, finally, that at the late meeting of the stockholders, the President declared that France would stand by its grant of twenty years' monopoly, and that ERLANGER verified the assertion.

Now, as it is alleged that the Company claims that it can lobby through Congress itself a confirmation of this monopoly, it is well for our people to keep a sharp look-out on the proceedings of this body. Everybody will remember how public indignation was stirred when, just before the new wire touched the sand at Duxbury, it was made known that the permission applied for by certain of our citizens to land an American cable on the French shore had been peremptorily refused. The prospect of a new submarine cable was grateful; the thought of connecting the Old World with the New by a wire, one of whose ends should touch our own soil, was a welcome thought, and stirred an emotion which even the Valentia and Heart's Content cable did not excite. But all this pleasure was instantly turned to indignation, and the outcry of the people was unanimous, when the nature of the French concession was thus practically and pungently made known.

We repeat that it only remains for the French *concessionnaires* to disarm the storm in season, and for the French Government to repair its errors. The arrangement effected hitherto for non-reciprocity in privilege is opposed to the spirit of modern commerce by barring out competition. There was not for it even the excuse of a new experiment, deserving patent or exclusive rights, since the cable from Ireland to Newfoundland had already been successfully laid, and thereafter success for similar enterprises was assured. Until this proper modification is made, new enterprises like the Belgo-American cable will start with the popular sentiment in their favor, and the fate of the French cable will remain uncertain.

Mrs. Stowe's Second Narrative.

We surrender to-day a large portion of our space to Mrs. STOWE's vindication of her narrative concerning Lord BYRON and Mrs. LEIGH. We regret to be compelled at the outset to state our opinion that the reputation which will suffer most by this new "revelation" is that of Mrs. STOWE herself. Not only has she no new evidence of any kind to offer, but she involves herself in so strange a mesh of contradictions and inconsistencies, that at last she stands before us like a prosecutor who feels himself bound to press the charge, even after he has discovered the innocence of the accused. She seizes upon every straw that comes in her way. She puts her own interpretation upon passages in Lord BYRON's writings for the purpose of identifying the poet with the creations of his fancy. She contradicts her former "true story;" she contradicts the story which she now declares that Lady BYRON told her; and lastly, she contradicts, in the last part of her present volume, the accusations which she makes in the first part. We are far from entertaining any desire to give pain to a lady from whom the whole civilized world has received substantial benefits. But we are compelled to believe that Mrs. STOWE is as much the victim of a morbid delusion as ever Lady BYRON herself was, and that on this particular subject she has lost the power to discriminate between truth and fiction.

We invite the reader to form an independent judgment upon Mrs. STOWE's second story, by closely analyzing it and comparing it with the first. In her first story she distinctly and repeatedly assured us that Lady BYRON knew of the intimacy which existed between Lord BYRON and his sister, from the time she was married, till the day when she could support her ill-treatment no longer, and quitted her husband's roof. Everybody who has read the first "story" will remember the stress which Mrs. STOWE lays upon this "knowledge of the guilty secret." To quote one passage only: "The two years (*sic*) in which Lady BYRON was struggling to bring her husband back to his better self were a series of passionate convulsions." The astounding fact has now to be told that Mrs. STOWE ignores the whole of this statement, and without a word of explanation, substitutes a totally different and irreconcilable series of alleged facts. In an elaborate argument, she shows that Lady BYRON *did not* discover the "full extent" of the guilty connection until a "later period." No new circumstances have come to Mrs. STOWE's knowledge to induce her to change her opinion thus suddenly on a vital part of her case. But letters of Lady BYRON to Mrs. LEIGH have been published by third persons—letters written *after* the separation—so full of affectionate and trustful expressions towards the "guilty" sister, that Mrs. STOWE cannot quite close her mind to the evidence they present. She feels herself obliged to account for those letters, and as she instinctively discerns that a wife could not write to her husband's mistress as Lady BYRON wrote to Mrs. LEIGH, she at once presents us with a totally new set of conjectures. We are asked to discard that picture presented in the *first* story of Lady BYRON wrestling with Lord BYRON for his soul, and to believe that not until after the separation—*how* long Mrs. STOWE is cautious enough not to say—did the wife learn of the husband's guilt.

But now comes the most startling and inexplicable part of this second narrative. In putting forward the hypothesis just mentioned, Mrs. STOWE not only contradicts herself, but she flatly alters or repudiates the disclosure made to her by Lady BYRON. In the extended relation which she now gives of her conversation on the day when the secret was confided to her, we are expressly told that Lady BYRON found out the intimacy *soon after* her marriage. Lady BYRON told Mrs. STOWE, as the latter now declares, that one day she saw Lord BYRON taking liberties with his sister, that she (the wife) remonstrated, and that Lord BYRON exulted in his crime, saying that the depth and horror of it "were the very attractions—that he had worn out all ordinary forms of sin, and that he longed for the stimulus of a new kind of vice." These were Lord BYRON's words to Lady BYRON, as reported by the latter to Mrs. STOWE. But now Mrs. STOWE sees plainly that Lady BYRON's letters to Mrs. LEIGH alone disprove her charge, and she seeks to explain away the inconsistency by assigning the discovery of the guilty secret to a vague and unknown period.

Nor is this all. Mrs. STOWE having first depicted Lord BYRON as a monster of depravity, now submits to the world a singular medical argument to prove that he was *not in his right mind*. Then, even supposing her charge to be true, what becomes of the criminal's moral accountability? She says that the poet's excesses, combined with "immense draughts on the brain-power of rapid and brilliant composition" probably "ended in that abnormal state in which cravings for unnatural vice give indications of approaching brain disease." In fact, she constructs two or three totally new theories to meet the circumstances revealed to her by Lady BYRON's own letters—those letters in which, after the separation, she implores Mrs. LEIGH to be with her brother as much as she possibly could, and ascribes the separation itself to Lord BYRON's "aversion to the married state." First, then, we have Mrs. STOWE alleging that Lady BYRON knew of her husband's intercourse with his sister directly after the marriage; now Mrs. STOWE asserts that she did not find it out till a "later period;" thirdly, she quotes Lady BYRON's own words, showing that she *had* discovered the crime at an early stage of her married life; fourthly, Mrs. STOWE tries to prove that Lord BYRON was insane. May we not fairly ask what it is that Mrs. STOWE really believes about this affair in her own mind?

Mrs. STOWE makes it an additional charge against Lord BYRON that he wrote the verses "Fare thee well, and if for ever," on March 17, 1816, "while negotiations for separation were *pending*." Mrs. STOWE's forgetfulness and confusion are simply unaccountable. Lady BYRON quitted Lord BYRON's house "never to return," on Jan. 15, 1816, and Dr. LUSHINGTON's letter declaring that the wife never *could* be reconciled to her husband was dated Jan. 31.

We have said that Mrs. STOWE has no *proof* of her first story to offer. But in this second story she supplies, unawares, some confirmation of the supposition that Lady BYRON was the victim of a hallucination when she confided her "secret" to Mrs. STOWE. We ask the particular attention of the reader to this point, because Mrs. STOWE, in the warmth of her advocacy, has so arranged her materials as to mislead those who carelessly follow her statement. She takes great pains to show that Lady BYRON was in her perfect mind, but when we come to read further we discover that it was not at this healthy period the disclosure was made. We are not given the exact date—Mrs. STOWE *evades* her dates in a most unsatisfactory manner—but she is obliged to admit that when the great conversation took place, Lady BYRON was seriously ill. When she was *well* she spoke of her dead husband to Mrs. STOWE just as she had always written of him to Mrs. LEIGH—that is to say, with sorrow and respect. We regard this as a most important piece of evidence, although Mrs. STOWE mentions it in a cursory manner. It was not until Lady BYRON was "prostrated" with illness that she accused her husband of incest. Before that time, Mrs. STOWE herself declares that no one would have conjectured from Lady BYRON's remarks concerning her husband, "that there were under all any deeper recollections than the circumstances of an ordinary separation might bring.' But at the time the "secret" was divulged, all was different with Lady BYRON. Mrs. STOWE says of her state at this period: "Her hands were like ice; her face was deadly pale, and she conversed with a restraint and difficulty which showed what an exertion it was for her to keep up at all." (Page 230.) Again, she says that she found her "in one of those periods of utter physical exhaustion to which she was subject, on account of the constant pressure of care beyond her strength." (P. 229.) On the very day of the unfortunate conversation, there were two other visitors with Lady Byron at the moment Mrs. STOWE entered the room. When Lady BYRON got up to go out, says Mrs. STOWE, they (the other guests) "looked after her *with a singular expression* of respect and affection," and gave utterance to fears lest "her unselfishness might be leading her to over-exertion." When Lady BYRON made the revelation, "she became," says Mrs. STOWE, "so deadly pale that I feared she would faint." As for the paper which Lady BYRON afterwards lent to her visitor, Mrs. STOWE seems to be unable to give us any account whatever of it. Lady BYRON told Mrs. STOWE that she thought of making her story public some day, because Lord BYRON was looking on from another world at the mischief he had done, and he could not "be at peace until this injustice" was righted. Now take these facts in connection with the letters of Lady BYRON to Mrs. LEIGH and others, and which becomes the more probable conjecture—that Lord BYRON and Mrs. LEIGH were guilty, or that Lady BYRON, towards the end of her life, was not in full possession of her faculties?

We have passed by all minor points in Mrs. STOWE's second narrative. We shall not criticise the manner in which she has performed her task. Her strange rhapsodies, her spasmodic bursts of sentiment, her disordered array of such facts as she has to offer, we will put wholly aside. But there is one particular in which her moral sense is strangely at fault, and we must call her attention to it ere we leave the subject—as we trust, forever. She vindicates herself for publishing her unsupported and repulsive "story," upon the ground that she wished to defend "a wife and a mother." Is it possible, then, that she does not perceive that in reality she has come forward to *defame* a wife and a mother? No one accused Lady BYRON of immorality. But Mrs. STOWE has charged Mrs. LEIGH with the most shocking of all offences, and she thinks that it is enough to substantiate her charge if she shows that Lord BYRON was a man of very bad character. She has asked whether Lord BYRON was *capable* of committing this crime, and, having satisfied herself that he was, she proclaims that the whole case is proved. But, by an incredible perversity, she makes no account of the fact that there must have been two parties to the sin. If Lord BYRON was a profligate, does *that* prove his half sister was as bad or worse? Mrs. STOWE has not yet said one word against Mrs. LEIGH. She merely assumes that if Lord BYRON wished to commit the specified crime, Mrs. LEIGH would have readily become his accomplice. Is a sister to be condemned because her brother happens to be a licentious scoundrel? Cannot Mrs. STOWE see that she is attacking Mrs. LEIGH more than Lord BYRON, and that she is not defending Lady BYRON at all? Surely Mrs. LEIGH ought to be held innocent until she is proved guilty; and of proof, Mrs. STOWE has not a particle to give the world.

Since, indeed, it was *impossible* from the first that her charge could be proved, and since it was a charge fraught with cruelty and wrong to the memory of Mrs. LEIGH and all her survivors and relatives, Mrs. STOWE never ought to have made it. Even if Dr. LUSHINGTON would tell us what were the exact circumstances disclosed to him by Lady BYRON, it would be important evidence, but not absolutely decisive on either side. For we should still have Lady BYRON's letters to Lady ANNE BERNARD, written more than a year after the separation, distinctly acquitting her husband of any graver faults than neglect and cruelty. We should still have the fact before us that Lord WENTWORTH, Lady BYRON's nearest representative, declares that a manuscript was found among that lady's papers giving an account of her marriage, and that it "does not contain any accusation of so grave a nature as that which Mrs. STOWE asserts was told her." Mrs. STOWE takes no notice of this most weighty information. She is aware that Lady BYRON's letters deny and disprove her own accusation—she suppresses a mass of unimpeachable testimony in favor of Mrs. LEIGH's innocence. Her responsibility for these defects of judgment, to use no harsher language, is great. We deeply regret that Mrs. STOWE has been willing to have her name handed down to posterity as the authority for one of the most revolting and indecent slanders ever concocted against either the living or the dead.

State Endowments for Charities.

An important question often comes up in regard to our charitable associations. "How shall they best be supported?"—by endowment from the State or by private and annual assistance? There is clearly a right that all charities of a general nature should expect some help from the public Legislature. The State is the source of the charters of all corporations. One of the main duties of a Legislature is to care for the interest of the poor and criminal. The English system, dating as far back as HENRY VIII., has been to leave the charge of the poor and all educational institutions, as much as possible to counties or local bodies or individuals. It has been, so far as the charge of the poor is concerned, imitated here. But in neither country has it worked well; and the last relic of it will probably soon be removed in this State, by placing the defective persons—the blind, and dumb, and insane, and idiot, and the orphans—in the several counties in State institutions. The charge of criminals and reformatory institutions are also largely placed under State control and supervision.

The object of a State Legislature in all these matters is *bonum publicum*—the public weal. If they think that a private charity is accomplishing a public work of great value, which is not and perhaps cannot be accomplished by purely public institutions, they apparently have the same right to tax the whole community, or a local community, for its benefit, that they have now to tax it for the support of schools, or almshouses, or prisons, or houses of refuge. In such a case it need not be a matter of question with the Legislature whether the charity is "sectarian" or not; whether it teaches Roman Catholicism, or Protestantism, or the Jewish faith, or no faith. The only question with the governing power is, "Does it do a work of public value not done by public institutions?" If it does; if, for instance, it is a Roman Catholic Reformatory, or a Protestant House of Refuge or Children's Aid Society the Legislature, knowing that all public and private organizations together cannot fully remedy the tremendous evils arising from a class of neglected and homeless children, is perfectly right in granting aid to such institutions without reference to their "sectarian" character. It reserves to itself the right of inspection, secured in this State by our admirable Board of Inspectors of State Charities; and it can at any time repeal the charters of, or refuse the appropriations to, these private associations. But thus far its uniform practice has been to aid to a limited degree private charities of this nature.

This should by no means be considered a ground for demanding similar assistance for "sectarian schools." Education is secured now by public taxation for all; and all can take advantage of it. There is no popular necessity for church schools, and the public good is not promoted by them as it is by secular schools. If there be children too poor to attend the public schools, these can be aided by private charitable associations; and of these, only those should be assisted by the State which have no sectarian character.

Charities which are entirely supported by State endowment are liable, as the experience of England shows, to run into a condition of routine and lifelessness. The old endowments of Great Britain are nests of abuses, and many of them are now being swept away. A State charity has the advantage of greater solidity and more thorough and expensive machinery, and often more careful organization. But, as compared with our private charities, the public institutions of beneficence are dull and lifeless. They have not the individual enthusiasm working through them, with its ardor and power. They are more like machines.

On the other hand, charities supported entirely by individuals will always have but a small scope. The amount of what may be called the "charity fund" of the community is comparatively limited. In years of disaster or war, or where other interests absorb the public, it will dwindle down to a very small sum. It is distributed, too, somewhat capriciously. Sometimes a "sensation" calls it forth bountifully, while more real demands are neglected. An important benevolent association, depending solely on its voluntary contributions from individuals, will always be weak and incomplete in its machinery. The best course for the permanency and efficiency of a charity seems to be, to make it depend in part on the State, that it may have a solid foundation of support, and be under official supervision, and in part on private aid, so that it may feel the enthusiasm and activity and responsibility of individual effort. The "houses of refuge" combine public and private assistance in a manner which has proved very beneficial. Their means come from the State, while their governing bodies are private, and independent of politics. The Catholic Reformatory is of a similar character. The Juvenile Asylum enjoys both public and private contributions, but has a private Board. The Children's Aid Society derives its revenue from the State, the county, and largely from individuals, while it is under the control of a Board of citizens. All these charities are distinguished by a peculiar efficiency and solidity. On the other hand, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are supported entirely by taxation, and until they had the services of a Board carefully selected, were peculiarly inefficient. Many private benevolent associations in the City could be mentioned which have no solid foundation of public support and are under no public supervision, and, in consequence, are weak and slipshod in all their enterprises. The true policy of the Legislature is to encourage and supplement private activity in charities by moderate public aid, and to organize a strict supervision.

The New Ministry in France.

At length the labors of M. OLLIVIER seem to have been crowned with success. The list furnished by the telegraph to-day presents an appearance of greater strength and cohesion than the one which was called into existence a few days ago, only to fall to pieces almost as soon as it was formed. If France seriously desires to give Parliamentary Government a fair trial, the experiment could hardly have been inaugurated under better auspices than now attend it. The Emperor accepts the situation in a tone of patriotic resignation which is very edifying to listen to, and seems to draw a long sigh of relief as he shifts to others a portion of the self-imposed burden of state which he has, Atlas-like, so long borne on his unaided shoulders.

The *personnel* of the reconstructed Ministry presents a favorable contrast to the respectable mediocrity which was the chief distinction of its predecessor. The Premier elect has evidently been compelled to be content with a somewhat less ambitious *rôle* than he had at first marked out for himself. Such men as MM. BUFFET and TALHOUET will scarcely submit to exercise a merely nominal control over their respective departments. As representatives of two influential sections of the Legislature, it will be matter of some curiosity to see how the diverging principles and tendencies which they embody can be reconciled, but this much is perfectly certain—that their influence will be an unmistakable fact, and not a mere reflex of the will of the Emperor or of his Minister of Justice. The undoubted strength and representative character of the French Cabinet lend an additional gravity to the experiment which it has undertaken to carry out. If a Ministry so formed fails to exhibit the cohesion essential to success, or fails to command that measure of support and confidence without which the task will be abortive, it is to be feared that Parliamentary Government will be condemned as impossible. If liberty is to come without revolution, there is no other way at present visible by which it can come, save this of a responsible administration. If the Emperor be really sincere in giving his cordial assent to the increased prerogatives of his advisers, and if there be no latent reservation signified in the rather unsatisfactory phrase, "without diminishing the authority given me by the nation," one-half the problem has been solved. The other half rests with the French people, and its solution demands of them an amount of patience, moderation and judicial fairness, which it is not too much to expect that successive failures may have convinced them, are absolutely essential to a constitutional form of Government.

The difficulty which we pointed out some time ago of making a Spanish Regency under MONTPENSIER acceptable at the Tuileries, will be found emphasized by this morning's telegrams. Queen ISABELLA is stated to have alleged that the barrier to her reconciliation with her brother was the well-known aversion of NAPOLEON III. to such a step. It is rather unsatisfactory to find the Emperor allying himself with reactionary influences in Spain at the moment he is proclaiming his adhesion to the cause of progressive reform at home.

A Washington dispatch to a contemporary very solemnly announces as an official discovery that the complaints preferred against Mr. MULLETT, the Supervising Architect of the new Post Office, and with regard to the contracts entered into for that building, were "instigated by certain lobbyists, whose only object was to levy blackmail on the contractors and officials who have charge of the work." The fact has been evident from the beginning of the proceedings. "Blackmail," or something not far removed from it, has been at the bottom of most of the charges against Mr. MULLETT, and of all the pretexts for delay to which the House Committee has listened. The architect is too energetic and too honest for the greedy crowd who would like to make of this Post Office building a second Court House job.

Mayor HALL's Message takes the expected ground upon the changes foreshadowed in our municipal affairs. He charges that the present system is incongruous, and that it favors the evasion of responsibility for alleged abuses. Now that one party has control of the State, it can be held accountable for these abuses. He thinks that there should be a centralized power, although the particular plan to be adopted has still to be discussed. All appointments should, however, proceed from one local source, and the rights of local government will have then been restored. The Mayor should exercise a command in regard to the Police. And wherever central responsibility shall have been defined, our citizens will find that, at all events, there will be direct responsibility from the head as well as the subordinates, and the people will have in their hands the final correction. Without entering into any discussion of the soundness of the Mayor's views just now, it may be added that the Message is temperate and displays a spirit to which none of his political adversaries can for a moment object. The precise scope of the document, and its bearing upon the probable action of the Legislature, will be better understood after the delivery of Governor HOFFMAN's Message, which is looked for to-day.

The recent proposition in Congress, by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, to repeal the Eight-hour law for Government mechanics, seems to indicate that legislation upon this delicate subject does not altogether succeed. The arguments against and for this legislation are familiar to the public, which is chiefly concerned to know the result of actual experiment. Mr. MORRILL says that experience conclusively shows that the amount of work done has diminished, contrary to the expectation of the eight-hour advocates, in the same ratio as the diminution of the time employed. The quality of the work is nowhere improved. And the newly-gained spare hours are not turned to any moral profit. The results thus stated will surprise no one. This eight-hour question is one to be considered from other than political points of view; and while it is easy enough to lay down rules and enact laws upon the subject, the political economist will pause before passing dogmatic judgment in reference to the effect of such legislation upon the habits of the workman and the quantity and quality of the work performed.

There is something ludicrous, and withal shameful, in these grave discussions as to how to purify gas. A solemn conclave give opinions, and describe processes, and so forth, and to what purpose? Apparently to satisfy New-Yorkers that it is impossible to give them pure gas. The pains may be spared. Other cities have it, and our city Companies know well enough how to give it. If these last suppose that the reasons why the offices down town are literally poisoned, are not plain enough to everybody, they are very much mistaken. Lord BROUGHAM once said of Parliament ventilation schemes: "I don't want explanations—I want air." In like manner, New York does not want investigations—it wants good gas. The present vile compound of poisonous, stinking elements is simply an outrage upon all who have to use it.

Persons write to newspapers complaining that they have been swindled by bogus advertising firms, who use spurious opinions of the Press in their circulars. It is invariably found that the firm sending the circular offers to assist, upon moderate terms, the intended victim to profit by a fraud. Of course no respectable newspaper ever indorses these concerns, and the "quotations" therefrom are simply forgeries. But while there should be law enough to punish the offenders, there need be little pity for their victims. The latter are either knaves or fools themselves. They either jump at a chance of fabulous gains, by claiming what does not belong to them, or are so very stupid as to imagine that five dollars can be made to do the work of a hundred anywhere.

A Spanish Cortes, debating about the Crown jewels, shows that it is not yet ready for a republic, and that the old pomp and circumstance of royalty are yet dear to the Spanish imagination. Having got so cheaply rid of ISABELLA, they might have let her take the gewgaws—things that were for the most part the purchases of her ancestors; and they might also have allowed for the depredations of the French liberators. For the rest, Spain might have learned that jewels and gold have no power to make a strong monarchy, otherwise that kingdom would have been at the head of the nations to-day. A renovated monarchy in Spain could get along without pearls, amethysts and sapphires. Besides, the crown, the sceptre, the gold fleece and the chain of CHARLES III.—"the great gowd chain," as old MILNWOOD would call it—are still safe in the Bank of Madrid. Something is still left for the pageantry of Spain.

The reckless cruelty with which conductors of railroad trains thrust passengers from cars seems to be growing common. No sooner have the public begun to forget the death of a man from this cause at Hackensack Bridge, than we hear of a new case on another New-Jersey road. A correspondent informs us that the conductor in this latter instance would not wait even a reasonable time to allow an elderly man to find his ticket, but ejected him at once, "ticket or no ticket," in spite of the remonstrances of the other passengers. As might be expected, the unfortunate victim tried to regain the car, and fell between the wheels, both his legs being crushed. Of course, it would be improper to deny to a conductor a certain amount of authority, but infringement of the law is another matter. He certainly had no right to commit an assault with violence, which dragging a man out of a public conveyance undoubtedly is. If fraud is attempted by a passenger, there is, one would suppose, remedy within the law. It is not that the "accidents" now mentioned are infrequent, for they are of common occurrence, though not always of so disastrous a character. Putting people off trains is common enough, as travelers can testify. The practice is as stupid as it is inhuman.

There is a custom of the evening papers of this city which might be discontinued with great advantage. It consists in reprinting stale news for the sake of small economy. Last night, for instance, the early editions of the papers laid before an admiring public the third and fourth editions of Friday night—news only three days and three nights old. If age improved the commodity, this would be fine old crusted intelligence, and fetch a high price in the market. The *Commercial Advertiser*, which makes its appearance in a very pretty new dress, and at a reduced rate, will, perhaps, show further enterprise, and take the hint here given.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE BUSYBODY AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Busybody," which is perhaps Mrs. CENTLIVRE's most original and diverting comedy was nicely acted last night at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. While exception might be taken here and there of the performers' notion of the characters they enacted, the representation was on the whole very smooth, and certainly gave much satisfaction to the numerous audience. Mr. DAVIDGE, for example, is too uniformly hard and obstreperous in *Sir Francis Gripe;* his mirth is too monotonous and conventional, and the opportunities for variety in which the part is so rich are thus scarcely availed of to the best advantage. Mr. DAVIDGE, however, always fills the stage and pleases his audience, and this is at the present day all that most people expect. Mr. CLARKE lacks elegance and spirit for *Sir George Airy;* but his acting is careful and well studied, and in these respects deserves full credit. The *Marplot* of Mr. JAMES LEWIS is whimsical and misses none of the traditional points; when this clever actor mellows in the part he will give an excellent portraiture of it. Mr. HOLLAND was well received in *Whisper* and Miss ETHEL and Miss KIEHL gave satisfactory impersonations of *Isabinda* and *Patch*. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT appeared a little out of her element in *Miranda*, but acted with that abundance of joyousness and animal spirits which make her so generally acceptable. The comedy was, on the whole, agreeably and harmoniously represented, and will bear repetition. Few pieces so difficult go off so unexceptionably on the first occasion of their performance.

MR. FOX AT THE OLYMPIC.

Mr. G. L. FOX reappeared at the Olympic Theatre last evening, after a protracted absence. He had a most cordial reception at the hands (literally) of a very large audience, and his familiar power of eliciting heartier laughter than is at the command of any other comedian in his line of business was once more proven. "The Writing on the Wall" was the play in which his return was effected. It is a melodrama of unusual merit and replete with action. There is no occasion, we think, to relate its story, and we shall content ourselves with stating that the lighter chapters enable the comedian to rehearse the mishaps of a city man anxious to win distinction on a model farm. The third act in "The Writing on the Wall" is the most attractive part of the drama, as it shows the establishment in question, and illustrates in the merriest manner Mr. FOX's disagreeable experience. In this portion of the play Mr. FOX's facial expression and activity were called into evidence as frequently almost as they are in pantomime, and their effect was as unerring. Miss MARIE LONGMORE's rustic ways were quite apposite to the scene, let us add, and were generally appreciated. The sombre pages of the work were read by Messrs. L. B. STUDLEY, J. K. MORTIMER, GEO. BECKS, ASA CUSHMAN and Miss IDA VERNON. The stage pictures accompanying the text were pretty, and the tableau in the farm act was as realistic as living contributions from the country could make it. The piece will be repeated until further notice.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The French Emperor's New-Year's Speech—Formation of the New Cabinet—Comments of the Paris Journals.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Emperor on Saturday, in reply to the usual address of the Corps Legislatif, addressed himself to the President of that body in the following language:

"The assurances of devotion which you address to me in the name of the Corps Legislatif render me happy.

Never was our good understanding more necessary. New circumstances have augmented your prerogatives without diminishing the authority given my by the nation. In sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of State, I feel more confident of overcoming the difficulties in the future. When a traveler has gone a long journey, and lays aside a portion of his burden, he is not weakened, but gains new strength to continue his march."

Subsequently, in reply to the address of the Archbishop of Paris, the Emperor replied:

"I accept with gratitude the good wishes of the clergy of Paris. Receive in return my felicitations upon the zeal you have shown in promulgating among the masses doctrines of abnegation and charity."

The new Ministry has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows:

Minister of Justice and Religion—M. Emile Ollivier.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Napoleon Daru.

Minister of the Interior—Chevandier de Valdrome.

Minister of the Finances—Louis Joseph Buffet.

Minister of War—General Edmund Leboeuf.

Minister of the Marine—Charles Rigault de Genouilly.

Minister of Public Instruction—Emile Alexis Segris.

Minister of Public Works—Marquis de Talhouet.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—M. Charles Louvet.

Minister of the Fine Arts—M. Maurice Richard.

Minister of the Emperor's Household—Count Vaillant.

President of the Council of State—Esquiron de Parieu.

An imperial decree separates the Ministry of Fine Arts from that of the Emperor's Household. M. DUVERGIER, Minister of Justice in 1855, has been appointed Senator.

With the exception of some of the more radical Republican journals, the Press of Paris is decidedly favorably to the new Ministry. The *Avenir National* (Democratic national organ) says the reaction which aided the Emperor to overthrow the Republic has come to power again. The *Opinion National* (Opposition) says the Ministry is too clerical, and too much influenced by the *Tiers peuple*. The *Français*, (an organ inspired by the Tuileries,) says the Ministry will not ask the dissolution of the Chambers, nor constitutional power for the Chambers. The *Journal*, inspired by M. ROUHER, promises support to the Ministry "if its policy be not too bold"....It is reported that Baron HAUSMANN, the Prefect of the Seine, will be replaced by M. CHEVREAU, Prefect of Lyons. M. PIETRI, the Prefect of Police, has resigned....The Emperor has offered M. ODILON-BARROT the Procureur Generalship.

The Spanish Monarchy—The ex-Queen and Napoleon—Affairs in Rome—Death of an English Artist.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—In view of the many conflicting stories as to the position of VICTOR EMMANUEL in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of GENOA, it is reported that General PRIM to-day telegraphed to Florence, asking for a decided yes or no....The Emperor NAPOLEON recently paid a visit to the ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain. She detailed to him the proposals that had been made to her by the duke of MONTPENSIER since she had been in France, and said she had refused to yield to them solely to please him (the Emperor.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—There have been several important conferences lately between General PRIM and Señor OLAZAGA. It is rumored that Ministerial changes are likely to result therefrom, in view of the prolongation of the Provisional Government.

ROME, Jan. 3.—The *Civilta Cattolica*, published here, has a long article on the relations of the different nations of the world to the Ecumenical Council now in session in this city. It states that Governments generally have neither favored nor hindered the Council, except the Russia Schismatic, which prevented the only Bishop of Poland not killed or exiled to Siberia, from being present to relate the misfortunes of that martyred country. Only one nation, France, has given proof of her solicitude in keeping a garrison here to protect the tranquillity of the Council. The Ecumenical Council held their final session at the Cathedral of St. Peter on Saturday. The sessions hereafter will be held at the Quirinal....The Bishop of Panama is dead.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—THOMAS CRESWICK, R. A. the well-known artist, died in this city on Saturday, in his 59th year. This forenoon his remains were deposited in the cemetery at Kensal Green, on the outskirts of the city. A great throng of artists and celebrities was present.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Ohio Legislature—The Hamilton County "Reformers" Holding the "Balance of Power."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The General Assembly met at 10 o'clock this morning. The Senate organized by electing E. J. HALL (Republican) Clerk, and B. T. CHURCHILL (Democrat) Sergeant-at-Arms. The House partially organized by electing A. J. CUNNINGHAM, (Reformer,) of Hamilton County, Speaker. The vote stood CUNNINGHAM, 57; DENNIS, 54; HITCHCOCK, 1. CUNNINGHAM received the entire Democratic vote, and by voting for himself was elected. AMOS LAYMAN (Democrat) was elected Clerk. The Republican Reformers from Hamilton County voted steadily with the Democrats.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 3—Evening.—The House completed an organization this afternoon. ALEXANDER KEELER, (Democrat,) of Hamilton, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. One Assistant Clerk is a Republican and one Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The organization in the main is considered a Democratic triumph. Resolutions ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment were introduced in the Senate and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The annual Message of Governor HAYES was delivered to the General Assembly this afternoon. It is quite short and only alludes to national matters by recommending the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referring to State finances he estimates the receipts for the current year at $4,701,144 50, and the disbursements at $4,477,899 60. The total debt of the State is given at $9,855,936 27. The Governor recommends a revision of the financial laws of Ohio; the adoption of a plan for the classification of convicts in the Penitentiary; that provision be made for the chronic insane; the establishment of an agricultural college, and that aid be rendered to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Municipal Affairs in New-England and Other States—Organization of City Governments.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The new municipal Government of Boston organized to-day, NEWTON TALBOT being chosen Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and E. M. INGALLS President of the Common Council. The appropriations authorized for improvements include $5,320,000 for streets, and in all amount to $6,903,500. The total valuation of the City of Boston, including Dorchester is $570,000,000....The following is the public debt exhibit of the several Massachusetts cities, as shown at the inauguration of their new City Governments to-day:

Boston, $16,262,124; Cambridge, $1,300,400; Lynn, $788,500; Taunton, $131,842; New Bedford, $854,000; Fall River, $284,551; Lowell, $442,500; Lawrence, $435,814; Haverhill, $120,699; Worcester, $329,725; Springfield, $439,590.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 3.—The City Government was organized to-day, and Mayor FOLSOM delivered his inaugural address.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 3.—The Springfield City Government for 1870 was inaugurated today with the usual ceremonies. H. S. LEE was re-elected President, and L. E. LADD Clerk of the Common Council. The total debt of the city is $288,521, and the available assets $132,955.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 3.—NATHANIEL BROWN was elected Mayor to-day, with slight opposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 3.—The City Councils met and organized to-day. Mr. CATTELL was elected President of the Select, and General WAGNER of the Common Councils.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—At the municipal election to-day the Republicans elected their ticket. A very small vote was cast.

THE STORM.

The Damage in the East—A Freight Train in a Washout—A Brakeman Killed—Heavy Snow Storm at Buffalo—The Storm in the South and the West.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 3.—A furious rain storm commenced yesterday and continued till 10 P. M., causing considerable rise in the streams. Culverts are washed away on both of our railroads, so that no trains have gone out this morning. A remarkable display of auroral light was observed at 3 o'clock this morning. The light was vivid pink.

BELFAST, Me., Jan. 3.—The gale prostrated the telegraph wires and damaged the shipping. The schooner *Ida L. Small*, of Deer Isle, from Baltimore, was sunk at her wharf. The brig *Benjamin Carver*, from Savannah, was badly damaged.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3.—The storm in New-Hampshire commenced with snow, of which three to five inches fell, followed by a heavy rain and a furious gale. A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran into a washout near Sharon to-day, killing EUGENE HASSAM, brakeman, and badly injuring SIDNEY PLISS, engineer. A gravel train on the Suncook Railroad also ran into a washout, injuring JOHN KNEELAND, fireman; FREDERICK COLBY, engineer; GEORGE MCKEAN, conductor, and EDWARD SINNEHAM, brakeman. KNEELAND is supposed to be fatally injured.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 3.—The rain storm of yesterday washed away the temporary railroad bridge erected in October last. The accumulation of ice above Berlin Mills is immense.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Shortly after dark yesterday, the wind increased to a gale from the northwest. The storm continues with blinding snow. The track of the Niagara Falls branch of the New-York Central Railway has been torn up and the trestle work carried away for almost the entire distance from the Round House to the International Ferry. The passengers and freight on the Canada railways are transferred at Black Rock.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Courant* from Stafford Springs, Conn., says the rain of Sunday caused great floods in the streams in that vicinity. At Staffordville, the reservoir, the Home Milldam and the dam of CONVERSE & SON were carried away, the latter taking with it the dry house and chimney stack, and about 125 cords of wood. The damage amounted to over $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 3.—The storm yesterday washed away the track of the Baltimore Railroad on both sides of the large bridge at Bush River, causing delay in the trains both ways.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—No reports have been received of disasters on the bay. The delay of trains and mails last night, hence to Philadelphia, was caused by a high wind and water, and the washing of the banks at each end of Long Bridge over Gunpowder River. The trains were kept back as a matter of precaution. To-day the trains are running as usual, the bridge having proved to be uninjured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—New-York and Philadelphia last night trains arrived here at 9:15 o'clock this morning, or four hours after schedule time, owing to the heavy storm, which washed away part of the railroad track over the Bush River crossing, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the trains being necessarily detained at that point until the track could be repaired. Considerable damage was done in this city and neighborhood by the rain and wind storm of yesterday.

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—A violent snow storm set in last evening; about ten inches has fallen. The wind is from the north, blowing very hard.

The Effect of the Storm in New-York and Vicinity.

The storm of rain and wind which commenced Saturday night, lasted all day Sunday and closed Sunday night, has caused much damage along the Hudson River, especially upon the line of the Hudson River Railroad. The New-York express, which left New-York at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening collided with a freight car on the high bridge near Albany, when three of the express train's cars were thrown from the track, but no one was hurt. The passengers did not reach Albany till 4 o'clock Monday morning. The Pacific express, which should have left Albany at 2 o'clock Monday morning, did not start till 11:40 A. M. in consequence of the accident. The first train from New-York on Monday, did not reach Poughkeepsie till 3 P. M., fully four hours and a half behind. Large gangs of men are at work, and gravel trains have been brought into requisition at all the damaged points.

Last night all the mails, except those from the north, arrived at the New-York Post Office in due season. The mail that left Albany at 11:30 A. M. by the Hudson River Railroad did not reach here till 11 P. M.

The telegraph poles are down in great numbers on Long Island. The liberty-pole at Flushing was broken off about seventy feet from the ground Sunday night. The spire of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of Trenton, N. J., was blown down in the gale on Sunday evening. The congregation within escaped without injury. The spire was the finest in the City, and the society's loss is heavy.

The steamer *Rebecca Clyde*, TULL, master, from Wilmington, N. C., reports that on the 2d, off Absecom, she had a gale from southeast, which shifted at 2 P. M. to the south southwest, blowing a hurricane twenty-four hours. The steamer shipped heavy seas, which carried away the rail, both boats, the engineers' house on deck, after cabin, stove galley, smoke stack, started the boiler, disabled the engine, and carried away the steering gear. She also lost the mainsail and foretopsail yard, leaving her a complete wreck. On the 3d, at 10 A. M., when forty-five miles east of Barnegat, she was taken in tow by the steamship *Norman*, from Boston for Philadelphia, and anchored at the Upper Quarantine.

Death of Dr. Charlotte Lozier.

Dr. CHARLOTTE LOZIER died suddenly yesterday. Mrs. LOZIER was a resident of Iowa before studying medicine at the East. She was 30 years of age, and had been married for five years to Dr. LOZIER, the son of Dr. CLEMENCE LOZIER, of No. 361 West Thirty-fourth-street. Her practice was large, and her health, which had always been delicate, suffered from her close attention to it. She had for several seasons been a lecturer at the Woman's Medical College in Second-avenue, and for more than a year past had practiced medicine. She had for a year past been identified with the Women's Suffrage and Workingwomen's Associations organized by Miss ANTHONY. Her funeral will take place to-morrow, from her residence, No. 327 West Thirty-fourth-street.

The Strike of the Telegraphers.

The salaries of the telegraph operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at San Francisco, Cal., having been reduced, they have suspended work, and have called upon their brethern throughout the country to aid them in resisting this reduction. The employes of this Company at Albany, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nashville, Louisville, New-Orleans, Omaha, Corinne, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Sacramento and other points have expressed their determination to sustain the action of the San Francisco operators. At a meeting of telegraphers held in this city last evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Calling upon the Company to abstain from making any reduction, and promising to suspend work if the demand was not complied with, and appointing a committee to acquaint the Company with this action and report the result by or before 3 P. M. to-day.

Important Movement Among the Shoe Clerks of this City.

The shoe clerks of New-York, numbering about 800, have been engaged for several weeks past in an earnest effort to obtain a favorable change of hours. Men who have been used to working from 6 or 7 in the morning until 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, desire to be released at 8 o'clock, which seems to be a very reasonable matter. Last evening a very large meeting in this interest was held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, were stirring addresses were delivered by various members. A committee of twenty-five, headed by Mr. THOS. H. GRAHAM, was appointed to wait upon the employers, to secure their favor, and also to enlist public sentiment in their behalf. The employers, when waited upon at the conclusion of the meeting, almost without exception, yielded to the request of the Committee, and promptly closed their stores. This evening an immense procession will be formed at Military Hall, whence it will march through the principal streets of the City. Shoe clerks generally are invited by the Committee to join in the demonstration.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Present Condition of the Debt—Official Announcement of the Secretary for December—A Decrease of $4,812,781 92 Since the Last Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
June 4, 1858	Bonds	5 ⅌ ct.	$20,000,000 00	Payable 15 years from Jan. 1, 1859	$500,000 00	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 ⅌ ct.	7,022,000 00	Payable 10 years from Jan. 1, 1859	175,550 00	Jan. and July.
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ⅌ ct.	18,415,000 00	Payable after Dec. 31, 1880	552,450 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon,) 1881.	6 ⅌ ct.	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 yrs. from July 1, 1861	28,350 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ⅌ ct.	189,317,600 00	P'able at option of Gov't aft. 20 yrs. fm. June 30, '61	5,679,528 00	Jan. and July.
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	514,771,600 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. May 1, '62	5,147,716 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6 ⅌ ct.	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	2,250,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 ⅌ ct.	194,567,300 00	Red'le after 10 and pay'le 40 yrs. fm. March 1, '64	3,242,788 33	Mch. and Sep.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	3,882,500 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	38,825 00	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	125,561,300 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	1,255,613 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	203,327,250 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '65	2,033,272 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	332,998,950 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	9,989,968 50	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	379,591,250 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '67	11,387,737 50	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ⅌ ct.	42,539,350 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '68	1,276,180 50	Jan. and July.
Aggregate of Debt bearing Coin interest			$2,107,939,100 00		43,557,979 33	
Coupons due not presented for payment					5,239,704 25	
Total					$48,797,683 58	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 2, 1867 and July 25, 1868.	Certificates	3 ⅌ ct.	$45,545,000 00	On demand (interest estimated)	$910,900 00	Annually or on Redemption
July 23, 1868.	Navy Pension Fund	3 ⅌ ct.	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	210,000 00	January and July.
Aggregate of debut bearing currency int'st			$59,545,000 00		$1,120,900 00	

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	Matured.	Accrued Interest.
April 15, 1842	Bonds	6 ⅌ ct.	$6,000 00	Dec. 31, 1862	$360 00
Jan. 28, 1847	Bonds	6 ⅌ ct.	14,150 00	Dec. 31, 1867	849 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6 ⅌ ct.	58,700 00	July 1, 1868, 9 mos. int.	2,641 50
Sept. 9, 1850	Bonds, Texas Indemnity	5 ⅌ ct.	242,000 00	Dec. 31, 1864	12,100 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury Notes	1 m. to 6 ⅌ ct.	103,564 64	At various dates	3,066 35
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury Notes	5 to 5¼ ⅌ ct.	2,400 00	March 1, 1859	120 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury Notes	6 ⅌ ct.	3,250 00	April and May, 1863	195 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ⅌ ct.	30,750 00	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	1,122 35
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes, 1 and 2 yrs.	5 ⅌ ct.	288,392 00	Jan. 7 to April 1, 1866	13,720 03
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Indebtedness	6 ⅌ ct.	12,000 00	At various dates in 1866	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound Interest Notes	6 ⅌ ct.	2,453,820 00	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	475,236 00
June 30, 1864	Temporary Loan	4, 5, 6 ⅌ ct.	182,000 00	Oct. 15, 1866	7,582 00
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ⅌ ct.	743,850 00	Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	27,150 32
Aggregate of debt on which int'st has ceased since mat'y			$4,140,936 64	Total	$544,906 69

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.			Am't Outs'g.
July 17, 1861, Feb. 12, 1862	Demand Notes			$113,098 50
Feb. 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863	U. S. Legal-Tender Notes Series of 1869		$344,712,000 00 11,288,000 00	356,000,000 00
July 17, 1862, March 3, 1863, June 30, 1864	Fractional Currency	First Series Second Series Third Series Fourth Series	4,534,938 62 3,428,199 31 16,918,213 75 14,881,313 00	39,762,664 68
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Gold Dep'd			40,170,380 00
Aggregate of Debt bearing no interest				$436,046,143 18

Recapitulation.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.		Am't outst'ng.	Interest.
Bonds at 5 per cent	$221,589,300 00		
Bonds at 6 per cent	1,886,349,800 00	$2,107,939,100 00	$48,797,683 58
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:			
Certificates at 3 per cent	45,545,000 00		
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00	59,545,000 00	1,120,900 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,140,936 64	544,906 69
Debt bearing no interest:			
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,113,098 50		
Fractional currency	39,762,664 68		
Certificates of gold deposited	40,170,380 00	436,046,143 18	
Total amount outstanding		$2,607,671,179 82	$50,463,490 18
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment			$2,658,134,670 00
Amount in Treasury; Coin			$109,159,475 96
Currency			12,773,963 02
Sinking Fund in United States coin, interest on bonds, and accrued interest thereon			22,545,927 34
Other United States coin-interest bonds purchased			64,908,350 37
Total			$209,387,716 69
Debt, less amount in the Treasury			$2,448,746,953 31
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult.			$2,453,559,735 23
Decrease of debt during the past month			$4,812,781 92
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869			$76,718,306 70

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroads, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Union Pacific Company	6 per cent	$27,075,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Kansas Pacific, late Un. Pacific, Eastern Division	6 per cent	6,303,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Sioux City and Pacific	6 per cent	1,628,320	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Central Pacific	6 per cent	2,362,000 23,519,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bds Cen'l Brh. U. P., assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak	6 per cent	1,600,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Western Pacific	6 per cent	1,648,000	Thirty years from date.
Total issued			$64,135,320	

Authorizing Acts.	Interest Payable.	Rate of Interest.	Int. Accrued and not yet Paid.	Int. Paid by United States.	Int. Repa'd by Transportation of Mails, &c.	Bal. of Int. Paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	$812,257 32	$2,081,869 89	$1,107,427 54	$974,442 35
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	189,090 00	834,813 09	631,224 99	203,588 10
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	48,849 60	96,508 69	369 40	96,139 29
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 16 and July 16 Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	64,874 22 701,209 86	588,816 83 1,130,399 75	116,765 86	1,602,450 72
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	48,000 00	205,808 26	5,301 92	200,506 34
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent	26,615 64	46,606 03	......	46,606 03
Total issued			$1,890,856 64	$4,984,822 54	$1,861,087 71	$3,123,732 83

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business on the last day of December, 1869.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBANY.

The Democratic Caucus—Triumph of the Tammany Ring—Hitchman Nominated Speaker of the House—Action in the Republican Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Democratic caucus for Speaker of the Assembly, this evening, resulted, as every one anticipated who watched the progress of the canvass during the day, in the complete triumph of the Tammany Ring. JACOBS, the opposition candidate, after being presented to the caucus in a very effective speech by Mr. MOSELY, of the Kings County delegation, in which he portrayed in graphic language the grasping and dictatorial propensities of the Ring, arose and withdrew his name, whereupon HITCHMAN was nominated by acclamation. No one who understands the *modus operandi* of the New-York Ring need be told how the result was effected. A lavish use of money and unlimited promises to the country members of positions, as Port Wardens, Harbor Masters, &c., accomplished the work without difficulty. As between HITCHMAN and JACOBS, personally it, was of little consequence which succeeded to the Speaker's chair, and the issue of the contest is only noticeable as indicating that the Tammany Ring is already master of the situation, and is going to run the present Legislature, to suit itself. The "honest" Legislature which Governor HOFFMAN informed the people in a speech at the close of the November election, was going to be exhibited to their admiration by the Democracy, has caved in at the very outset to the most infamous political clique in the country; and the programme which the Tammany Ring has opened with bribery will be carried out in corruption to the end of the session. SWEENY, TWEED, and CONNOLLY, with their satellites, have been busy all day pulling the wires, and the success of their manœuvres in the matter of the Speakership affords them the utmost satisfaction in the present and the highest hopes for the future. The other officers nominated by the caucus were the same as indicated in my last dispatch. The Republican caucus for Speaker resulted in the nomination of HUSTED, of Westchester, without opposition, and the only pity is that he cannot be elected.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The Democratic Assembly caucus was called to order by Hon. ALEX. FREAR, Chairman of the last Assembly caucus. Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York, nominated Mr. NELSON, of Rockland County, Chairman. Carried. Mr. NELSON, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the caucus. Mr. FLAGG, of Rensselaer County, nominated Mr. HOWE, of Oswego, Secretary. Carried.

Colonel PATRICK, of Chemung, after referring to the position the Democratic Party held, and briefly reciting its history the past twenty years, nominated for Speaker Hon. WILLIAM HITCHMAN, of New-York City. Mr. FLAGG, of Rensselaer, in a brief speech, seconded the nomination.

Mr. MOSELEY, of Kings, at some length set forth the claims of Kings County to recognition by this caucus, and announced that the Kings County delegation were instructed to vote for Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS.

Mr. JACOBS rose to say that he was satisfied with the indorsement he had received in this caucus, and he would withdraw the use of his name as a candidate. [Applause.]

Mr. MOONEY, of Westchester, moved that the nomination of Mr. HITCHMAN be made by acclamation, and it was carried.

The caucus then proceeded to vote for Sergeant-at-Arms, with this result: J. G. RHODES, of Onondaga, received 50 votes; MYRON J. HUBBARD, 11; and J. C. PIERCE, 1.

The nomination of Mr. RHODES was then made unanimous.

JOHN C. PIERCE, of Wyoming County, was nominated for Doorkeeper, and M. W. WALL for First Assistant Doorkeeper.

Messrs. FREAR, BALDWIN and FLAGG were appointed a committee to call future caucuses. On motion GEORGE WAKEMAN was nominated for Stenographer. The caucus then adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Assembly met in the Senate Chamber. Hon. T. G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, acted as Chairman, and Messrs. BLOSSOM, of Erie, and ELY, of Broome, as Secretaries.

Mr. MADDOX, of Kings, nominated Hon. M. HUSTED, of Westchester, for Speaker. Carried.

The following candidates were also nominated: For Clerk, E. F. UNDERHILL; for Sergeant-at-Arms, WILLIAM BENNET, of Albany; for Doorkeeper, JOHN F. FERRIS. Messrs. HULL, SELKREG, GLEASON, WHITE and DAVIS were appointed a committee to call future caucuses. Adjourned.

Nominations in the Democratic Senatorial Caucus—No Meeting of the Republicans.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—At the Democratic Senatorial caucus Mr. TWEED presided, and Mr. SANFORD acted as Secretary. HIRAM CALKINS, of New-York, was nominated for Clerk by acclamation, and GEORGE GRAHAM, of Oneida, in the same manner for Sergeant-at-Arms. The ballot for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms resulted in the choice of ABRAM MYERS, of Ulster. ALEXANDER WATERMAN, of Monroe, was nominated for Doorkeeper, and WILLIAM MCKINNEY, of Schenectady; ORSON ROOT, of Schoharie; JOHN DREW, of Orange, and CORNELIUS V. SIMPSON, of Westchester, for Assistant Doorkeepers. Senator MURPHY was nominated by acclamation for President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Messrs. GENET, HUBBARD and FROST were appointed a committee to call future caucuses. The caucus then adjourned.

The Republican Senators held no caucus.

The Pneumatic Tube—Interference of Mayor Hall.

Mayor HALL has determined, it appears, to take some action in regard to the pneumatic tube which is being run from DEVLIN's building beneath Broadway. Yesterday he sent over one of his employes, with a written order, directing the person in charge of the works to admit the bearer to the tube and allow him to make such an inspection as he might deem necessary. The gentleman bearing the order was informed by the person in charge of the tube that the Company did not recognize the Mayor's authority in the matter, that they had a charter from the Legislature, and that they would permit no one but their own employes to enter the tube. The bearer of the order thereupon returned to the Mayor and reported progress, or rather that he had made no progress whatever.

The Mayor has not yet decided what further action he will take, but he will in all probability report the matter to the Legislature. As the street in which the Company have commenced operations is partially blocked up with wooden scaffolding and iron tubes, it is likely that the Mayor will at least compel them to remove these, and leave the thoroughfare unobstructed, even if he cannot prevent them undermining the principal street in the City.

VAGARIES OF A LUNATIC.

A Startling Story that Proved to Have no Foundation.

A man calling himself Colonel HOUSTON KING was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday afternoon, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government. The story which was told about him by the officers having him in custody was of a very extraordinary character. It appeared that in July last he visited General HICKENLOOPER, District Attorney at Cincinnati, and informed him that a stupendous plot existed throughout the country, which had for its object the repudiation of the national debt. He mentioned that the means by which this great undertaking was to be accomplished was to flood the whole country with an amount of counterfeit Treasury and national bank notes equal to the whole debt and thus endeavor to destroy the Government credit. He subsequently told the same story to other public officers at the West, and it was finally transmitted to the Treasury Department. Acting under instructions from Washington Colonel A. HOGELAND, one of the most expert revenue detectives in Ohio and Kentucky, came to this City last week for the purpose of ascertaining if there was any truth in KING's statements. He selected this City as the place for investigating the story, as it was said that it was to be the headquarters of the alleged repudiators KING accompanied him here, together with a Kentucky lawyer named L. J. FISSON, with the intention, as he claimed, of aiding in the capture of the chief counterfeiters and the bank note plates in their possession. After his arrival here, Colonel WHITLEY, of the secret service, and Colonel HOGELAND received information which led them to believe that KING was a lunatic. They subsequently found papers and letters in his possession which corroborated their suspicion. He will be detained in this City for a day or two, in order to give his friends an opportunity to remove him to his residence in Elliott County, Ky.

Alleged Perjury in a Bankruptcy Case.

A man named JAMES M. MOORHEAD was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury, and was subsequently held in $5,000 bail, on motion of United States Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON, to appear before Commissioner SHIELDS for examination. The charge originated with DEMETRIUS G. SCOFIELD, being based on certain testimony alleged to have been given by the defendant before JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register in Bankruptcy, on the 17th of December, during a hearing of a petition made by the said SCOFIELD for a discharge in bankruptcy. According to complainant's affidavit, his application was opposed by one of his creditors named CALVIN P. BAILEY, receiver of the Croton National Bank, after which it became material, in order to support said BAILEY's previous specifications, to show that one WILLIAM H. TAYLOR held in his possession property belonging to the complainant. The complainant further alleges that the defendant, MOORHEAD, was introduced as a witness by BAILEY's counsel, and that he gave testimony which was untrue. He states that he never told MOORHEAD that if he paid the losses on Pit Hole stock it would take a large amount of money; or that he considered it better to fail and make the most out of it; or that he thought he had made $50,000 or $75,000, or any amount of money for himself by failing, or anything to that effect; or that he thought he could buy up his indebtedness at ten cents on the dollar and begin business, or anything to that effect; or that the thing was often done in Wall-street and nothing thought of it; or that he had property to the amount of $147,000, or any property or anything to that effect. He also alleges that he never admitted in any conversation or interview such as MOORHEAD allegedly swears that he had with SCOFIELD and TAYLOR, that SCOFIELD and TAYLOR were partners or in any way confederated, or were concerned in fixing up any scheme to swindle the creditors of SCOFIELD & Co., &c. Accompanying complainant's affidavit, was an affidavit made by W. H. TAYLOR, in which the latter denied ever having any conversation with MOORHEAD or having made any admissions to him, such as he is alleged to have made before the Register.

The Arrangements for Carrying the European Mails.

The present arrangement for our European mails, the lines of steamers and days of sailing, is the following:

On Tuesdays, the Hamburg line will carry a direct French mail, leaving it at Cherbourg, and a German mail at Hamburg.

On Wednesdays, the Williams & Guion line will carry an Irish and English mail to Queenstown and Southampton.

On Saturdays, the Bremen line will carry an English mail to Southampton, and a German mail to Bremen.

These are the regular weekly mails. An arrangement has also been made with the semi-monthly French (subsidized) line to carry mails every other Saturday directly to Havre. Further, the Postmaster General of Canada has offered to send United States mails to England by his line if desired. In the Summer time this Canada mail leaves Quebec, and in the Winter time Portland, Me. It is not yet decided whether this line will be used by our Post Office authorities or not.

The above arrangements are expected to be permanent.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution gratis throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The *Alabama* Negotiations—English Opinions on the Proposed Convention at Washington; An Addition to the Literature of the Byron Story—the Mystery Cleared Up; Fall of Port-au-Prince; The New French Ministry; Severe Gales and Marine Disasters in Great Britain; The End of the Cuban Revolution Announced; The Red River Rebellion.

General Topics.

Resumption and Reduced Taxation; A Retrospective and Prospective glance at our Mercantile Interests; Appearance of Trichiniasis in Illinois; Suicide of a Wife Murderer in the Hartford Jail; Chinese Emigration to Texas; Chronological Record for 1869; Items of Religious Intelligence; The Late Senator Broderick's Will; A Circus Reminiscence; The Western Distillers; The New Legal-tender Notes; Consumption of Smoke; A Girl Shoots her Seducer; The Railroads of the United States; Another Mining Disaster; Charity in Syracuse; Triple Homicide at Sleepy Hollow; Preparations for the Reception of Mr. Peabody's Remains.

Agricultural.

Review of the Racing Season for 1869; The Tobacco Trade of the Past Year; Labor in the South; Chicago Grain and Lumber Statistics; Remarks on the Relative Qualities of the Various Breeds of Cattle; Milk Under the Microscope; Hoove in Cattle; Wheat-Growing in the West; South American Cattle in the English Market; English Sheep; Foot and Mouth Disease.

Editorial Comments.

Our Inland Commerce—Diversion of Trade and the Remedy; The Union League Club and Mr. Stanton; Suppose the State Divided, What Then? The Taxes and the Debt; Minor Topics.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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Holiday Presents.

Gold spectacles and eye glasses, opera glasses, microscopes, magic lanterns, &c., &c., at the lowest prices. JAS. PRENTICE, No. 184 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LAWTON—REED.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, by Rev. Luther E. Albert, D. D., of Trinity Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, WALTER E. LAWTON to ADELE LOUISE REED. No cards.

STARR—GANUN.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, 1869, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, WM. A. STARR to EMMA ISBEL GANUN, all of New-York City.

☞ Putnam County papers please copy.

DIED.

APPLEBY.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, WILLIAM APPLEBY, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Martyrs, in Forsyth-st., between Hester and Canal sts., on Tuesday, the 4th, at 1 o'clock.

BLAUVELT.—On Monday, Jan. 3, AMANDA BLAUVELT, aged 25 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the late residence of her father, No. 24 Jane-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRODERICK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 3, after a short illness, MARY FRANCES, only daughter of John and Mary Broderick, aged 5 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 238 North 6th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAY.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 1, HARRIET BEACH, wife of Elihu Day.

Funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 1,001 Broad-st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

EAMES.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, in Brooklyn, MARY E., wife of Edward E. Eames, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 90 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—On Monday, Jan 3, Miss EMELINE FOSTER, daughter of the late James Foster, of Jamaica, L. I.

The relatives and friends, and those of her brother and nephews and nieces, are invited to attend her funeral from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HAMMELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, Miss SARAH B. HAMMELL, in the 83d year of her age, daughter of the late Dr John Hammell, of Hackensack, N. J.

Funeral on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 224 Graham-av., Brooklyn, L. I., E. D. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill., papers please copy.

LOZIER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 3, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DENMAN LOZIER, M. D., wife of Dr. Abraham W. Lozier, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

MATTHEWS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 31, at Smithtown, L. I., Mrs. SARAH E., wife of Henry C. Matthews, and daughter of Aaron S. Vail.

MOREHOUSE.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 3, SARAH ANN MOREHOUSE, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—At the residence of his grandfather, Judge Parry, Pottsville, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 1, NATHAN DENISON, youngest son of Colonel Henry C. and Augusta Morgan, and grandson of N. Denison Morgan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 1 year and 3 months.

RENDALL.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, at Tarrytown, ALFRED RENDALL, aged 55 years.

The funeral takes place from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—Of consumption, on Sunday night, Jan. 2, Mrs. FRANK, wife of A. J. Rogers, aged 31 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Episcopal Church, Newton, N. J., (where the family bury,) on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SHEPPERD.—Suddenly, at Tremont, on Monday, Jan. 3, EDWIN, son of Charlotte and the late Edwin Shepperd, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, James Green, at Tremont.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 3, CATHARINE A., eldest daughter of Eliza Jane and the late Thomas Smith, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, St. Mark's-place, corner Brooklyn-av., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, GEORGE N. SUMMERFIELD, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 4th, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his uncle, William Summerfield, Tremont. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tremont Depot on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

TISDALE.—On Friday, Dec. 31, SAMUEL T. TISDALE, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 East 14th-st., on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Jan. 1, 1870, EDWARD UNDERHILL, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. Depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

(Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S.)

All the pews and aisle chairs in this church will be publicly rented for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1870, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather.

By order of the Trustees.

H. S. WELD, Secretary.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH speaks on temperance at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870. Let all come early.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & COMPANY HAVE removed from No. 57 Walker-st. to their new establishment, No. 3 Clinton-place, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS'
LAST AND BEST STORY,
"MORE SECRETS THAN ONE."

During the year which has just passed Mrs. Stephens has been writing the above story expressly for SATURDAY NIGHT, the best family paper in the country.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday at the Exchange Salesrooms was an exceedingly dull one, no property being publicly disposed of. Some valuable real estate, however, is advertised to be sold during the week.

Attention is called to the advertisement of "Derby Farm," Aiken, S. C., now offered for sale by the proprietor. The unsurpassed climate and the general attractiveness of the locality are well known. The Derby property is one of the finest there, its buildings and improvements being excellent, and its varied and early fruits having a reputation in the New-York market.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Bowery, h. and l., 25x72.11	$22,000
Broadway and 41st-st., n. e. corner, h. and l., 46.4x80x44.8x92.5	120,000
Clinton-st., No. 127, 25x100	20,000
North William-st., No. 10, William-st., No. 213 } 25.2x65.4x29x52.8, (S. D.)	32,300
Stanton-st., s. s., 116.9 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., h. and l., 33.2x100	14,250
Thompson-st., w. s., 76 ft. s. of Prince-st., h. and l., 25x75	35,000
Water-st., No. 318, 18.9x73	12,000
West-st., e. s., 97.4 ft. n. of Charlton-st., 24.4x68, h. and l., 1-6 share. Charlton-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Washington-st., 69x60x65.9x60, 1-6 share	7,500
Worth-st., s. s., 37 ft. w. of Chatham-st., 27.10x63.1x25.1x55.6	22,000
5th-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Avenue B, h. and l., 49.8x97	nom.
16th-st., No. 275 West, 25x92	11,500
22d-st., s. s., 395 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l. 25x98.9	30,000
29th-st., s. s., 225.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.10x98.9	26,000
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 23x98.4, 1-6 part	425
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 23x98.4, 4-6 part	1,666
38th-st., n. s., 236 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x98.9	28,500
38th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,250
39th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x98.9	14,000
40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,250
40th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,000
40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,250
48th-st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	17,500
49th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	42,000
54th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	6,750
66th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x200.10, 1-6 part	1,855
92d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d-av., h. and l., 25x100	500
113th-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x½ block, S. D.	3,300
116th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x½ block x100x½ block x50x½ block	18,000
124th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	9,500
124th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	8,000
124th-st., n. s., 207 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	17,000
124th-st., n. s., 247 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	17,000
154th-st., s. s., bet. 8th-av. and Macomb's Dam road, 1 block x ½ block	24,375
1st-av. and 104th-st., n.w. cor., 100.11x175	14,000
3d-av., w. s., bet. 97th and 98th-sts., 201.10x100	76,250
4th-av. and 75th-st., n.w. cor., 25.8x100x178.8x50x102.2x25x102.2x125 } 26th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 200x200	13,900

Leases Recorded.

Chatham-square, No. 192, 5½ years, per year	$1,850
9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 30x23.4, 10 years, per year	2,000
29th-st., West, Nos. 294 and 296, 5 years, 1 year $1,400, 4 years, per year	1,600
Avenue A, No. 63, 5 years, per year	600
1st-av. and 61st-st., s. e. corner, 10½ years, per year	1,000
8th-av., No. 814, 5 years, per year	2,000
8th-av., No. 194, 7 years, per year	2,500
9th-av., e. s., 178.9 ft. n. of 25th-st., 18.9x100, 21 years, per year	700
9th-av., e. s., 158.9 ft. n. of 28th-st., 20x100, 21 years, per year	575
9th-av., e. s., 138.9 ft. n. of 28th-st., 20x100, 21 years, per year	575
9th-av., e. s., 118.9 ft. n. of 28th-st., 20x100, 21 years, per year	575
9th-av., e. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 28th-st., 20x100, 21 years, per year	575

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Powers-st., 25x100, q. c.	$200
Ewen-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Withers-st., 50x100, q. c.	150
Graham-st., e. s., 313 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 24.4x82.10	1,000
Hewes-st. and Lee-av., n. w. corner, h. and l., 125x125	65,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100, q. c.	nom.
Madison-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., h. and l., 18.9x100	9,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	1,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	1,500
Ormond-st., w. s., 108.8 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 100x100x64.7x—x13.2x59.10x13.2x16.8x20	13,250
Oxford-st., w. s., 77.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x45.8x19.5x18.9x28	7,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 409.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	7,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 173.9 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 63.9x200, h. and l.	27,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Troy-av., 20x100	1,000
President-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 17.6x100 } President-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 17.6x100 }	10,000
President-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	10,000
Quincey-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	6,800
Rodney-st., s. e. s., 380 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100, h and l	9,000
Ryerson-st., 100 ft. e. of, and Myrtle-av., 100 ft. n. of, (rear lot,) 40x72.5x40x75	1,000
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 26.5 ft. e. of Boerum-st., 20x74	10,000
Scholes-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 75x100	3,000
Smith and Bergen sts., southerly corner, h. and l., 22x60	8,000
Spencer-st., w. s., 240 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 51x100, frame h.	8,900
State-st., 280 ft. e. of Powers-st., 20x90, h. and l.	nom.
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 303 w. of of Utica-av., 39x127.6	2,200
South 2d-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20x80	6,000
2d-place, n. s., 166.8 ft. e. of Court-st., 16.8x100	13,500
3d-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90, exchange and	1,000
11th-st, n. s., 105.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	900
17th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 35x80 } 17th-st., n. s., 222.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 35x80 }	36,000
20th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 16x100	2,00
Bedford and DeKalb avs., s. w. cor., 99.6x87.3	16,000
Clinton and Atlantic avs., n. w. corner, 34.6x200	24,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.1x80, h. and l., exchange, &c.	1,000
Lewis-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Pulaski-st., 20x100	6,250
Nostrand-av. and Kosciusko-st., s. w. corner, 60x80, h. and l.	12,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 25x100	12,000
Bushwick, 13 acres, bounded n. and w. by Newtown Creek, e. by J. J. Rapalye's	5,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

4th-av., w. s., lot No. 454, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	$300
Fulton-av., w. s., lot No. 74, G. A. Sacchi's property, 1 acre	2,500
4th-av., e. s., lot No. 306, Mount Vernon, 100x105	6,500
4th-av., w. s., ½ lots Nos. 343 and 344, Mount Vernon, 100x105	5,400

New-Rochelle.

Road to Friends' Meeting House, w. s., adjoining Jas. Carpenter's, 300 acres	$14,000

Rye.

Railroad and 1st-av., s. w. corner, 1 acre	$2,000
1st-av., e. s., adjoining N. H. Railroad, 1½ acres	1,500

Yonkers.

Linden-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 50x100	$1,200

Cortlandt.

Washington-st. road, e. s., adjoining J. D. Chase's, 100 acres	$4,000
W. M. Tuttle's property, adjoining Jacob Lent's, 1 acre	1,000

West Farms.

Railroad-av., e. s., 50x150	$500
South-place and Bronx-terrace, s. w. corner, 1¼ acres	2,280
52 lots on map of W. D. Fischer's property	6,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Seamen's Neck road, w. s., adjoining James', 1½ acres	$191
Clinton-st., w. s., adjoining Clowes', 38 acres, Souden's	
Franklin-st., e. s., adjoining Bedell's, 4 acres	8,000
Main-st., e. s., adjoining Sammis', 20 acres	6,597

Sands' Point.

Long Island Sound, adjoining land of United States, 7 319-1,000 acres, Nostrand's	$17,000
Road from Manhasset to Sands' Point, w. s., 3 acres, adjoining O'Gorman's	3,914
Road from Sands' Point to Manhasset, w. s., adjoining Kane's, 13 acres	7,239

RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND.

Westfield.

Amboy road, n. s., the Seguine Homestead, 34 66-100 acres	$21,000
Seniors' Creek, e. s., Ellen Seguine's meadow, adjoining Park and meadow of J. Androvatt	45
Road from Woodrow road to Hughnot Station road, e. s., D. Miller's, 452 square yards	100

Southfield.

Vanderbilt-av., s. w. s., Wm. H. Vanderbilt's h. and l., 75x100	$6,750

Middleton.

Clark-st., e. s., adjoining Seaman's Retreat, Edgewater, J. S. Ketelta's, 25x100	$500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Arch-st., No. 12, 28x64	$1,500
Barclay-st., e. s., 204 ft. from Spruce, 50x117	3,250
Pennington-st., s. s., corner of Railroad-av., 42.8x120	15,700
Jefferson-st., e.s., 95 ft. from Dunning-st., 30x96.6	2,500

Belleville.

Grant-av., s. s., 100 ft. from W. Kirk's property, 25x200	$750

West Orange.

White-st., s. s., 25 ft. from Thos. Sheridan's, 25x100	$400
Perry-lane, e. s., indefinite, 43.8x178	800

East Orange.

Sheridan-st., e. s., 307 ft. from Dodd-st., 50x100	$400

Montclair.

Indefinite location, 50x113	$225

Woodside.

Newark and Belleville road, e. s., 52.5x127	$4,000

Orange.

Park-st., e. s., 248 ft. from Linden-av., 24.6x100	$100

Bergen.

Crescent-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Bowden-av., 671x195x804x148	$30,000

Hudson City.

Scott-st., s. s., lot No. 14, block No. 2, Heshe & Weber's map, 25x100	$450
Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, map of Charles Fink's property	6,000

Greenville.

Dwight-av., n. s., lots No. 10 and 12, block No. 6, 50x100	$850

Union.

Palisade-av. and Union-st., n. w. corner, 56x157x50x100	$8,500

Guttenberg.

Franklin-st., n. s., lots Nos. 480 and 481, block No. 28, map of Guttenberg, 50x100	$300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house in 45th-st., near 5th-av., 25x85; lot full size; constructed by one of our best builders, and in splendid order. Address C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR to let.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLIna, the well-known and desirable property known as the

"DERBY FARM,"

comprising 360 acres of land, about one-half of which is situated in the corporate limits of Aiken, S. C., with more than one mile frontage on the South Carolina Railroad. On the farm is a large and desirable mansion, built during the war, the walls and ceilings of which are neatly finished, of yellow pine; hall spacious; ceilings of parlor and chambers 14 feet high; good outbuildings, consisting of kitchen, laundry, several servants' houses, barn, stable, corn house, wine house, mule sheds, &c.; two never-failing wells of good water, and an excellent vegetable garden.

The fruit on the place has long been celebrated for its excellence. It consists of about 15,000 peach, apple, pear and fig trees, of the most desirable varieties, ripening in June and July, and commanding prices from $5 to $12 per bushel crate in the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; 40,000 grapevines in full bearing, about 30,000 of which are Catawbas, the remainder Burgundy, Isabella, Warren, Clinton, Concord, Black July, Delaware and other varieties, all in good order. About one mile of Scuppernong grapevines, seven years old, three-fourths of which are trained to an arbor. 70,000 strawberry vines, two years old, mostly Wilson's Albany, marketable early in April.

A portion of the land is well adopted to cotton. A beautiful oak grove adjoins the house. There is on the farm about 100 acres of woodland, consisting of pine, oak and hickory. It is proposed to lay out a portion of the farm into a park, with building sites. A survey has been made for that purpose, and a plat prepared, showing the streets, drives, &c.

It is estimated that the products of the vines will yield 3,000 gallons of excellent wine per annum, besides the early shipments of marketable grapes. A full peach crop will yield $12,000 per annum. Peas, onions, potatoes, and other vegetables find a ready and profitable market at the North.

The owner would prefer to retain one-half interest in the property, believing it is sure to rise in value, as Aiken is already the favorite resort of many Northern families for the Winter months, the climate being unsurpassed if not unequaled by any other locality in Europe or America. Its sunny skies, pure atmosphere, and its equable temperature; its exemption from fevers, and restorative qualities for those afflicted with lung or throat diseases, is rapidly making Aiken a name and fame such as is enjoyed by Saratoga and Long Branch for the Summer months.

The DERBY FARM is situated on the highest point in Aiken, which fact, with its accessibility, renders it perhaps the most desirable property offered for sale in that favored locality.

The price of the whole property is $45,000 or the mansion and 25 acres, $15,000, part of which can, if desired, remain on time.

For other information please read a pamphlet recently published, entitled "Aiken and its vicinity," edition of 1870.

The proprietor refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen, who are personally acquainted with the property offered for sale:

Hon. THURLOW WEED,
Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS,
Tax Commissioner, New-York.
Hon. JOHN E. DEVLIN,
Corporation Attorney, New-York.
ISAAC HENDERSON, Esq.,
Publisher of New-York *Evening Post.*
CHAS. A. STETSON, Esq., Astor House.

A plat of the property, with a view of the premises, can be seen at MALLORY & BLACKWELL'S, Real Estate Agents, No. 55 Liberty-st.

For further particulars, apply to
J. C. DERBY, Box No. 1,439 Post Office.

DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C. G. GUENTHER, AT JAMAICA, L. I.

This property, comprising 8¼ acres, tastefully laid out with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $25,000 and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family, situated in the limits of the thriving Village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from 34th-st. ferry, New-York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:

1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigen widows, orphans and sick.

The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.

They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each.

The drawing will take place Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, No. 38 East 4th-st.

If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing; such delay not to exceed a fortnight.

The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther, at once, a full and indisputable title to the property.

The undersigned entertain the firm hope, that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor the kind-hearted inhabitants of this City will answer promptly to this appeal.

Tickets may be had of each of the members of the Committee and at the office of the New-York *Staats Zeitung.*

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE COMMITTEE:
E. SAUER, Chairman, No. 45 Exchange-place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, No. 30 Park-place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, No 35 West 33d-st.
LOUIS BURGER, No. 150 Canal-st.
Dr. E. KRACKOWISER, No. 26 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PLACE OF about 50 acres at Poughkeepsie; suitable for a gentleman of moderate means. Address W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, with full name.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A first-class four-story English basement house, completely furnished and in perfect repair; located on 5th-av., Murray Hill; rent $6,000 per annum, for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house No. 108 East 14th-st., desirable as a residence or for business. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 30th sts.; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000. Address B., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1869.

The United States Marine Hospitals and grounds at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss.; Wilmington and Ocracoke, N. C.; and the United States Branch Mints and grounds at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., will be offered for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 12 M., by the following officers, of whom interested parties can obtain all requisite information:

Marine Hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Vicksburg.

Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Natchez.

Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Wilmington.

Marine Hospital at Ocracoke, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Salisbury, N. C.

Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarter yearly payments, (the first of which shall be made on the 11th April next,) with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LEXINGTON-AV.—Two lots, east side of Lexington-av., 25.5 feet north of 54th-st.; each lot 25x100 feet. $9,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD INVESTMENT.

Investors desiring to employ their JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS are offered at 95 the

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,

AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

RUN FIFTY YEARS.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THEY YIELD NEARLY TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY.
WHILE THE FIVE-TWENTIES PAY ONLY 6 1-4 PER CENT.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population is extending with surprising rapidity; and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool, and all other agricultural products create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly-populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota; and reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city ninety miles nearer to Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS on its completed sections SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed by a valuable commerce already in existence on the route of the road as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into new and unsettled country.

We offer the bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. We recommend them to investors and officers of financial institutions who desire to change their high-priced investments for a security which presents every element of safety and at the same time yields a much higher rate of interest. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents for the Company.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY.
Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, }
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed until 12th January.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., }
NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order,

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, }
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 28, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury there will be for this month the following sales and purchases:

SALES OF GOLD.

Jan. 6.—One million (Sinking Fund.)
Jan. 12.—One million (Special Fund.)
Jan. 20.—One million (Sinking Fund.)
Jan. 26.—One million (Special Fund.)

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

Jan. 5.—Two millions (Special Fund.)
Jan. 13.—One million (Sinking Fund.)
Jan. 19.—Two millions (Special Fund.)
Jan. 27.—One million (Sinking Fund.)

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of two millions. Further particulars can be had at this office.

This office will pay interest coupons, becoming payable by their terms within sixty days from presentation, upon a rebate of interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

ROME.

DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
$25,000 LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75.
$50,000 CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75 AND INTEREST.
ALL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, (of Maryland,) }
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 24, 1869. }

BONDS WANTED.—THIS COMPANY DEsires to purchase, for its sinking fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,755 (twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars) in cash and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice-President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clok M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.

UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56¼ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115¾	115¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	111¾	112
Coupon, 1881	115⅛	115⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	111⅞	112
5-20 Regis., 1862	112¾	113	10-40 Regis.	109½	110
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅜	113⅝	10-40 Coupon	109⅝	110
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅛	112⅜	Gold	119¾	119⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅛	112⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109	109½
5-20 Coupon, '65, New	111⅝	111⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE INTEREST ON THE 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,

INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA;

also,

THE INTEREST ON THE 8 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE CURRENCY BONDS of the same Company, free of Government tax, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid, the former in coin, and the latter in currency, at our office, on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 William-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.

due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, less Government tax. Also due

JAN. 1, 1870.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. }
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. }
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN & GRAND RAPIDS RAILROAD COMPANY.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

guaranteed by Michigan Central Railroad Company and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

For sale by
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors will be held at their banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

$333,000 TO LOAN ON STRICTly first-class New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums to suit, on first and second mortgages. Bonds, stocks and notes negotiated. B. F. COOK, No. 178 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, Howard Building.

DIVIDENDS.

PASSAIC WATER COMPANY.

The bonds of the Passaic Water Company maturing Jan. 15, 1870, will be paid at the First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., on and after Jan. 10, 1870.

The interest coupons will be paid as heretofore at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.

JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.

PATERSON, Jan. 1, 1870.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared from the net profits for six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here, and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on and after 10th inst.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the profits of the last six months will be paid on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 30 William-st.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, 3d of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

STUYVESANT SAFE-DEPOSIT COMPANY, }
CORNER OF 7TH-ST. AND 3D-AV., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. DANIEL F. TYLER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS MATURing Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interest of the stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 268 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!

The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES: { 191 Broadway, cor. Dey-st., New-York, 11 Court-st., cor. Remsen, Brooklyn. }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1870.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 393 CANAL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.

WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, has THIS DAY been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 22d instant, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON RAILROAD, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent. (3½) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 30 William-st., on the 3d day of January.

Transfer books will be closed until the 3d prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL }
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4 per cent.,) free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 5. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3 proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, }
HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of twenty per cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 15th day of January, 1870, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILroad Company of Georgia have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the shareholders registered in the New-York office at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1870, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, payable on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed until that day.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of $3 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing.

By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, MISSOURI, issued to the ST. LOUIS and ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after that day, upon presentation, free of tax. GEORGE LYON,

Treasurer, Buchanan County, Mo.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation, at the office of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN }
RAILROAD COMPANY. }

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, will be paid Jan. 20. Transfer books are closed until that date. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPT'S SALE.—In the matter of the petition of PETER C. HARTOUGH for an adjudication of bankruptcy, of the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co.

Under and pursuant to an order in this proceeding made by his Honor, S. Blatchford, Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1869, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire stock then remaining unsold of

LUMBER AND TIMBER,

consisting of white and yellow pine and oak, tools, implements, personal property, office fixtures, consisting of safe, desks, chairs, clock, &c.; one schooner and miscellaneous mill fixtures, the property of the late firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., at the office and on the premises lately occupied by said firm at the saw mill foot of 27th and 28th sts., North River, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant.

O. F. POTTER, Receiver, &c.

Dated DEC. 18, 1869.

The above sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.

O. F. POTTER,
Receiver.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a fine COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising portions of private libraries, consisting of a large selection of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in various departments of literature. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising a large assortment of STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, THEOLOGICAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock—Sale of a fine COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS, comprising over 10,000 prints, framed and not framed; also, a number of valuable AUTOGRAPHS, &c., &c. See catalogues.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HUMAN HAIR, STORE FIXTURES, mirrors, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Union square, (East,) a quantity of human hair, viz., wigs, toupees, braids, switches, chignons, puffs, &c.; also an elegant Parisian dressing glass, fine pier and side mirrors, French plate show cases, counters, carpets, stoves, &c.; also a large double Salamander safe, Marvin's make. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

200 boxes Valencia Oranges.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River:
4,455 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
7,323 boxes Palermo Oranges.
3,212 boxes Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steamer *Dorian.*

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE HUDSON ALE VAULT, AT AUCTION—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870, at 10½ A. M., at No. 5½ Pine-st., the contents of the above saloon, consisting of whisky, gin, port, claret and Rhine wines, ale and porter, sardines and olive oil, ale mugs and glasses, bottles, gas fixtures, looking glasses, tables, shelving, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c. Full particulars hereafter.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1869. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M.,

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870,

for completing the excavation of the prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7¾ miles long, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface, inside the canal, is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment, and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs from the bottom of the canal, it will have a slope of 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be ten feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and 1¼ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say three-fifths—the balance, or as much thereof as may be provided for by appropriations hereafter to be made, is to be re-let.

There shall be no interregnum between the completion of the present contract and the commencement of work under the new letting.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposals is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guaranty and exhibits of labor, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material, (excepting the right of way and borrow pits,) implements and machinery, and performing the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids not considered satisfactory.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this office fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, WITH PLANS and specifications, indorsed "Proposals for Floating Dock," will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 4th day of March, 1870, for the construction of a Floating Dry Dock, capable of safe and easy transportation by sea. The structure to be principally of iron, and of capacity, strength and power to receive and raise with safety a vessel of 350 feet length, 25 feet draught, 65 feet beam, and 6,000 tons weight.

Parties wishing to contract for building such dock will have their plans and specifications complete in all particulars before submitting them for examination.

Such plans as are submitted will be considered relatively and with cost of construction, and those not favorably considered will be returned to the bidders, if desired.

The acceptance of any bid will be dependent upon a necessary appropriation of funds by Congress, as also whether the plans, specifications and cost are regarded favorably.

If a contract be entered into payments will be made upon estimates as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. of the contract price will be reserved until the dock shall be fully and satisfactorily tested. DANIEL AMMEN,
Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
GEORGE S. GREENE, }

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BETTER AND SAFER THAN RAILroad Bonds.—$5,000 to $10,000 desired, for which abundant security will be given, and an interest in a safe and sure business of the highest character in one of the pleasantest and most thriving cities in Georgia. Amount invested sure to double in three years. For further particulars, address with real name for an interview, J. C. D., Post Office Box 1,439, New York.

RARE CHANCE.—ANY GENTLEMAN having a little capital and fond of traveling can meet with one of the most extraordinary opportunities for making money ever offered by inquiring at No. 48 Broad-st., Room No. 26.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5	Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20
Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6	Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12	Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Goods landed under general order from Cunard steamship *Nemesis* will be sent to C. Squire & Co.'s bonded warehouse, West and Leroy sts., New-York.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
DEC. 30, 1869. No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19

Price of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA....Jan. 8	INDIA....Jan. 29
COLUMBIA....Jan. 15	CAMBRIA....Feb. 5
EUROPA....Jan. 22	IOWA....Feb. 12

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING......Jan. 19, at 7½ P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.......Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, GRIGS, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.............Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.............Jan. 20

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

The United States Mail Steamship, TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.......Saturday, Jan. 8
MARIPOSA..............KEMBLE.....Saturday Jan. 15

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Jan. 13.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 6 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN—NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular Albany and Troy line, will leave Pier No. 44 North River on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 6 o'clock P. M., and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY thereafter until further notice. Freight and passengers for the North and West taken at low rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	House Furnishing Goods	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY

EVERYTHING ELSE.

MACY	Laces and Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Small wares and Trimmings,	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods,	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery,	MACY

At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—No. 1,559.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George E. Raymond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1869.

d21-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES ATKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th September, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. LEFFERTS, and MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Jr., bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Lefferts, and Marshall Lefferts, Jr., both of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JAMES H. FAY, Assignee,
21d-1aw3wTu* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN S. STOKES, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. EDWARD SCHELL, Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WATERBURY, SHAW & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. M. SHAW retiring from business. The affairs of the late firm will be settled at the office of their successors, WATERBURY, SMITH & BARNUM, No. 51 Walker-st., either of the subscribers signing in liquidation.

S. W. WATERBURY,
R. M. SHAW,
J. S. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WATERBURY, SMITH & BARNUM, and will continue the business as Importers of and Dealers in Woolens, &c., for Men's wear, at the present location, No. 51 Walker-st.

S. W. WATERBURY,
J. S. SMITH,
JOS. L BARNUM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of C. P. FISCHER & CO. is this day dissolved.

C. P. FISCHER.
ERNESTO FISCHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FRANCKE & FISCHER.

J. R. FRANCKE,
C. P. FISCHER,
AXEL P. FRANCKE,
ERNESTO FISCHER.

CLEMENS FISCHER will sign the firm per procuration.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of H. MESSENGER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

(Signed) HARRY MESSENGER,
THOS. H. MESSENGER,
S. LARREMORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of T. H. MESSENGER & CO., and will conduct the business as heretofore at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

(Signed) THOS. H. MESSENGER,
SIDNEY LARREMORE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by EDWARD and CHARLES V. FAILE, who are authorized to collect the debts and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

EDWARD FAILE,
RICHARD WILLIAMS,
CHARLES V. FAILE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under firms of CALDWELL, GORDON & CO., at Philadelphia and New-York, and of HALL, CALDWELL & CO. at Boston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

S. CALDWELL, JR.
F. A. HALL.
N. P. GORDON.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869. SAM. B. YOUNG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of MORAN & GOULD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEODORE T. MORAN,
NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1869. WM. R. GOULD, JR.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MORAN & MURRAY, for the transaction of a general stock and banking business, at No. 38 Pine-st.

THEODORE T. MORAN,
BYRON MURRAY, JR.,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
1st JANUARY, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of LEAVITT & GOULD, for the purpose of transacting a stock brokerage commission business, and have taken an office at No. 51 Exchange-place, near Broad-st.

HENRY S. LEAVITT,
WM. R. GOULD.
JAN. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, No. 14 Wall-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
R. J. KIMBALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. E. D. MOORE.

DODGE, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

O. A. DODGE, President First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.

R. J. KIMBALL, } Members New-York Stock and
E. D. MOORE, } New-York Gold Exchanges.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
(Member New-York Stock Exchange,)
BROKER IN
STOCK AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL,
G. G. HAVEN,
A. FINDLAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., at the same offices, No. 62 Wall-st.

(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL,
A. FINDLAY, JR.,
B. L. SMYTH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR, is hereby dissolved by limitation. Mr. WM. B. LEONARD retires from the business; either member will sign in liquidation.

WM. B. LEONARD,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of RHOADES & GROSVENOR, and will continue the dry goods commission business as heretofore, at No. 54 Leonard-st.

J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAN. 1, 1870. JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.

NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., expires THIS DAY by limitation. Mr. E. M. WHITEHOUSE, owing to ill health, will retire from active business.

The business of the house will be continued under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., by Mr. W. T. PHIPARD, (who is partner in our present firm,) and Mr. JOHN L. BUTLER, as general partners, with a special capital of $100,000, contributed equally by Messrs. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE and DAVID G. LEGGET, (of late firm of Schench, Rutherford & Co.)

(Signed,) WHITEHOUSE & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SWAN & PAYSON, is this day dissolved.

OTIS D. SWAN,
GEORGE P. PAYSON,
WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The business of the late firm of SWAN & PAYSON will be continued by the undersigned under the partnership style of OTIS D. SWAN & CO.

OTIS D. SWAN,
WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, JR.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HATCH, FOOTE & CO., expires this day by limitation. Either partner is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

D B. HATCH,
C. B. FOOTE,
F. A. JOHNSON, Jr.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of HATCH & FOOTE.

D. B. HATCH,
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. C. B. FOOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. GEORGE WESTFELDT, OF NEW-York, and Mr. JOHN DENNISTOUN, Jr., are admitted as partners in our firms, here and in New-York.

In the latter place the style of the firm will be DENNISTOUN, WESTFELDT & CO.

Mr. THOMAS SELLAR retires from both our firms, and returns to his former position as senior partner in the firm of Messrs. THOMAS SELLAR & CO., Liverpool.

DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

THE FIRM OF PERRY, KELLOGG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. PERRY retiring.

JONAS F. PERRY,
FRANK KELLOGG,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. S. C. HUBBARD.

The business of the late firm of PERRY, KELLOGG & CO. will be continued by the undersigned under style of KELLOGG, HUBBARD & CO.

FRANK KELLOGG,
S. C. HUBBARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. C. B. PARSONS.

OFFICE OF ALLEY & LAURENCE, }
NO. 13 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869. }

THE FIRM OF ALLEY & LAURENCE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

GEO. BOLTON ALLEY,
F. N. LAURENCE.

The undersigned will continue the business at the same office. GEO. BOLTON ALLEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a banking and commercial business, under the firm name of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, at No. 10 Wall-st.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO., having expired by its own limitation, the undersigned will carry on the business under the firm name VAN WART & M'COY.

IRVING VAN WART,
J. FRANCIS M'COY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. SAMUEL NEUSTADT IS ADmitted as a partner in our house from this date. Mr. SIEGMUND SUSMAN is authorized to sign the firm name by procuration.

HALLGARTEN & CO.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD SLADE and Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL are partners in our house from this date.

JAN. 1, 1870. E. R. DIBLEE & CO.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.

JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. THOMAS HILLER IS ASSOCIated with me from this date. The firm name will be ALEX. D. NAPIER & CO.

JAN. 1, 1870. ALEX. D. NAPIER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The firm of BURNHAM, HOPKINS & BATES is this day dissolved by limitation. EDWARD BURNHAM and WILLIAM A. BATES are authorized to sign in liquidation.

EDWARD BURNHAM,
WM. A. HOPKINS,
WM. A. BATES.

The undersigned will continue the business as successors to BURNHAM, HOPKINS & BATES, under the name and style of BURNHAM & BATES.

EDWARD BURNHAM,
WILLIAM A. BATES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE OF FOWLER & WILSON, No. 20 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FOWLER & WILSON, for the transaction of a commission business in the buying and selling of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government and other Securities. Respectfully yours,

MORTIMER L. FOWLER,
GEORGE W. WILSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM WATT, Jr., is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

JAN. 1, 1870. WATT & SHERMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between P. W. VERPLANCK, JOHN W. ATWOOD and JOHN E. WYNKOOP, under the firm name of VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & CO., doing business as wholesale dealers in coal in New-York, N. Y., and Pottsville, Penn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN E. WYNKOOP retiring from the firm.

The business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partners, P. W. VERPLANCK and JOHN W. ATWOOD, under the firm name of VERPLANCK & ATWOOD, and all accounts due to or against VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & CO. will be settled by them at their offices in New-York, Room No. 77, No. 111 Broadway.

(Signed,) P. W. VERPLANCK,
(Signed,) JOHN W. ATWOOD,
(Signed,) JNO. E. WYNKOOP.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between us, is this day dissolved by limitation. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

BENEDICT, TORREY & TWOMBLY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

The business heretofore conducted by BENEDICT, TORREY & TWOMBLY, as agents, will be continued in the name of "The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company."

WILLIAM A. TORREY, Manager.
A. C. BENEDICT, JR., Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCOTT, WALTER & CO. in Philadelphia and Boston, and WALTER BROTHERS & CO. in New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed,) JOHN C. SCOTT,
WM. B. SCOTT,
FRANK WALTER,
HARRY WALTER,
JOHN C. SCOTT, JR.,
HOWARD WALTER.

NO. 205 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale coal business, under the firm name of WALTER, DONALDSON & CO., in the Cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

(Signed,) B. B. THOMAS,
FRANK WALTER,
HARRY WALTER,
ROBT. C. THOMAS,
SAM. T. DONALDSON,
HOWARD WALTER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SPENCER & MITCHELL expires this day by its own limitation. Either of the general partners will sign the firm name in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of HARVEY SPENCER & CO., Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st., corner Church.

HARVEY SPENCER,
GEORGE TRULL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE FIRM OF LOWITZ & BECKER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each partner has the right to sign in liquidation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. JOHN LOWITZ,
C. E. BECKER.

The importing business of the above firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN LOWITZ & CO., he having this day admitted Mr. OTTO VON HEIN as a partner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. JOHN LOWITZ.

JAN. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF YOUNGS & CORLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. A. YOUNGS still continues the packing-box business at No. 22 Worth-st., and the lumber business at the foot of 3d-st., East River. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.

D. A. YOUNGS,
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY.

JAN. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF RUFUS HATCH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the members of the late firm will continue their offices at No. 17 Broad-st. Mr. RUFUS HATCH will settle the business of the late firm of RUFUS HATCH & CO.

H. H. BAXTER,
RUFUS HATCH,
JAMES M. SELOVER,
WILLIAM LEMMON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOfore existing under the name and style of IVES, WILLET & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

DOTIUS D. IVES.
JAMES S. WILLET.
THOMAS MURPHY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WILLIAM RYLE, JR., & CO. has been dissolved this day. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated and its business continued at No. 297 Broadway, by WM. RYLE, Jr.

OFFICE OF BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO., }
NO. 38 EXCHANGE-PLACE. }

THE INTEREST OF MR. JOHN GOLDSCHMIDT, JR., in the gold business of our firm has this day ceased by limitation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMed a copartnership, under the firm name of TYERS & TALBOT, for the transaction of the china business hitherto conducted by R. R. Tyers.

RICHARD R. TYERS,
JAN. 1, 1870. AUGUSTUS TALBOT.

THE IMPORTING BUSINESS OF THE above firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN LOWITZ & CO., he having this day admitted Mr. OTTO VON HEIN as a partner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. JOHN LOWITZ.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JOHN AUSTIN as a partner in our house.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between G. W. WATTS and WM. REDMOND, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MR. JOHN S. BARNES BECOMES A partner in our house from this date. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the same firm name. J. S. KENNEDY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT IN CONSEquence of impaired health, retires this day from our firm. DUTILH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is today admitted as a partner in our house.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. CHARLES B. CHURCHILL HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm.

P. A. DAILEY & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS, 1st January, 1870.

MR. R. J. CROSS THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY retires from it. GEO. WESTFELDT & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 78 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.

d14-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF LITTLE EM'LY.

A dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by CHARLES DICKENS.

Which has proved A PERFECT SUCCESS.

WEDNESDAY, (to-morrow,) AT 2 O'CLOCK, SPECIAL MATINEE OF LITTLE EM'LY.

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870,

Mr. FECHTER will make his first appearance in America.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

MR. CHARLES FECHTER.

"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will find in my friend."—DICKENS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer take great pleasure in announcing the arrival in this country of MR. FECHTER, THE RECOGNIZED REPRESENTATIVE ACTOR of the EUROPEAN STAGE, who will make his FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1870, in the title role in Victor Hugo's GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY of RUY BLAS, which is acknowledged to be one of the most EFFECTIVE DRAMAS OF THE MODERN STAGE.

MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, the leading actress of the English stage (who will on this occasion make her debut before an American audience,) and a company of FIRST CLASS ARTISTS are specially engaged to support Mr. Fechter.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense attendant upon this engagement—greater than was ever incurred in the presentation of any dramatic artist on the American stage—the Management respectfully announce that there will be NO ADVANCE IN THE REGULAR PRICES, with the single exception of the limited number of orchestra stalls, upon which an additional charge of 50 cents will be made.

By thus placing the choice seats beyond the reach of speculators it is believed that the best interests of the public will be served and protection secured from fraud and extortion.

THE FIRST SALE OF SECURED SEATS will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1870, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at the Box Office, Niblo's Garden.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL MATINEE of the beautiful spectacle drama entitled LITTLE EM'LY.

SPECIAL MATINEE (to-morrow) WEDNESDAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE (to-morrow) WEDNESDAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE (to-morrow) WEDNESDAY.
AT TWO O'CLOCK.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native Institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the General Conservatory Offices, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York, No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER, LECTURER ON THE HISTORY OF MUSIC, AT WEBER'S ROOMS, 5th-av., corner West 16th-st., Fifth and last lecture TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, 8 P. M.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Admission, $1.

THE PRIVATE COACHMEN'S BEnevolent and Charitable Society of the City and County of New-York will hold their third Annual Ball, at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1870. Music by the Seventh Regiment Band. Tickets admitting gentleman and ladies, $1. MICHAEL McDONNELL, President; RICHARD J. BRYANT, Secretary.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S "WAR WITH ENGLAND" appointments: Trenton, 4th; Northampton, 5th; Thompsonville, 6th; Danbury, 7th; Springfield, 8th; Tammany, "OLD FOGIES," next Sunday. Crowded houses.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS, for the election of officers and transaction of other important business, will be held at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. WM. G. SMYTHE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1870. Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN will read a paper on *The Founders of New-York.*

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector. Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege and Writing Parlors for Ladies will open MONDAY, Jan. 10, at Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 34 WEST 32D ST,
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

THE UP-TOWN ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical Institute, corner 45th-st. and 6th-av., J. W. SHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals. Satisfactory results before incurring expense. Trial solicited. Call for circular.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 188 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, with the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.

Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS' SITUATION by a first-class French teacher, just from Paris; understands French, music and drawing; also teaches German if required; has the best of references. Can be seen or addressed at No. 109 4th-av., second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,

EMMA WALLER in her great character of MEG MERRILIES, In the beautiful and picturesque drama of GUY MANNERING.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,

EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET,

With Mr. D. W. Waller...as the......................Ghost
Mr. Theo. Hamilton......as the.......................King
Mr. W. E. Sheridan......as...........................Laertes
Mr. D. C. Anderson......as...........................Polonius
Mr. Chas. Peters........as the......First Grave Digger
Miss Fanny Morant.......as the.......................Queen
Miss Blanche De Bar.....as...........................Ophelia

Entirely new scenery......by Witham & Russell Smith
Costumes..........................by..............Thos. Joyce
Properties........................by..............J. P. Douet
Machinery.........................by.....Dunne and Assistants

FIRST HAMLET MATINEE On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½ P. M.; performance to commence at 8 P. M.

In consequence of the very crowded state of the house on each representation of CENTRAL PARK,

WILD OATS,

and ERNESTINE,

it is respectfully announced that the Military Drama of OURS is postponed. The programme, therefore, will be:

THIS EVENING, ERNESTINE, and TRYING IT ON. { Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Phillips.

WEDNESDAY, (fourth time)—CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY, (sixteenth time)—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
FRIDAY, (fifth time)—WILD OATS.
SATURDAY, (fifth time—CENTRAL PARK.

OURS, SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.

BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

A New Burlesque at 2 every day. | WITHOUT A NAME. | WITHOUT A NAME. | WITHOUT A NAME. | A New Burlesque at 2 every day.

Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES, DEBONAY, MARSDEN.

ON VIEW ALL DAY, THE ORIGINAL OF ALL THE "CARDIFF" GIANTS.

THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF SAVAGE ANIMALS.

THE SUPERB ARRAY OF LIVING BIRDS, THE MAMMOTH AQUARIUM OF LIVING FISH.

THE GRAND CORNET PROMENADE CONCERTS.

AT 8 EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Last nights of DORA BELLA. | Lisa Weber
Last nights of DORA BELLA. | Burlesque
Last nights of DORA BELLA. | Combination.

LISA WEBER, HARLAND, WILMORE, HALL, AND RIGHTON.

NEXT MONDAY AT 8..........................IXION!

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE, CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, introducing a marvelously-trained

TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,

pronounced by the public and the Press

A PRODUCTION OF EXQUISITE BEAUTY.

EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS OF SURPASSING BRILLIANCY,

introducing the principal artists of the INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

1870. 1870.

"LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK."

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.

C. T. JONES, President. E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
A. J. HUNDON, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr. Treasurer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING.

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANCing, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—Two private classes will be formed, one for families on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1½ P. M.; the other for small children on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10½ A. M. For particulars please call at the Academy after 4 P. M.

MRS. HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANCing for small children at No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—TUESDAY at 2½ P. M. and SATURDAY at 9½ A. M.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32d sts.—A family being obliged to vacate a very desirable suite of rooms, consisting of an entire second floor of six communicating rooms, will let the same, with private table, handsomely furnished; offer unexceptionable references as to board and appointments of house.

NO. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House; a handsomely furnished second floor, with private table if desired; also, one room on third floor with board, in this first-class house. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN their own house, desire to rent several handsome apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A FAMILY HAVING TWO PLEASant hall rooms would like to rent them to gentlemen, with good table, at moderate terms; references. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board, at No. 29 West 18th-st. Family small, house large.

NO. 12 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House; a suite of apartments handsomely furnished; three second-story front rooms, closets, &c., with first-class board; private table if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 148 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board; references required.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., has changed hands; been newly furnished; pleasant rooms, with board, en suite or singly.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.—PARLOR and sleeping room to let, with board, to first-class parties. References exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, for gentlemen, full or partial board; references exchanged. Call at No. 8 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, suite of rooms; parlor, bedroom and bathroom, with private table; location between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......................................Proprietor.

GALA WEEK.

The most attractive holiday entertainment in the City.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

LAST WEEK LAST WEEK

of the inimitable mimic,

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,

the beautiful young Comedienne,

ALICE DUNNING,

and the celebrated Lyric and Dramatic Artists,

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

The popular and elegant comedy,

THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

LINGARD'S SKETCHES. (New Series.)

PLUTO. (Reconstructed.)

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Miss ALICE DUNNING.

REAPPEARANCE OF MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL. Also, a New Sketch in One Act and One Scene, with FIVE Characters in FIVE Minutes.

FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Wm. Horace Lingard.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

The great Spectacular and Legendary Drama, entitled THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, will be produced in a FEW DAYS, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the inimitable mimic,

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,

and the beautiful young comedienne,

ALICE DUNNING,

appear in their great specialties

EVERY NIGHT,

all malicious and contrary reports notwithstanding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

CARD.

ALICE DUNNING,

grateful for the many favors she has ever received from the New-York public, respectfully announces that her

BENEFIT

is set apart for the evening of

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870,

on which occasion she will be happy to meet her friends, having provided a most attractive programme for their as well as her own

ESPECIAL BENEFIT.

Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF

GEO. L. FOX. GEO. L. FOX.

SHOUTS OF WELCOME.

ROAR OF LAUGHTER.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

FERGUSON TROTTER, OF PICCADILLI } ......GEO. L. FOX.

Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c. Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY.

NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,

introducing to the audience

GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AT 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway. Sole Lessee and Manager, AUGUSTIN DALY. Begins every evening at 8. Matinee every SATURDAY.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4—THE BUSYBODY. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5—NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 7 and 8—THE BUSYBODY. Jan. 12—SURF—OLIVE LOGAN'S COMEDY.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

TO-NIGHT—Second appearance of ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S Entire Band of Minstrels in BAD DICKEY. New Farce, The Highwayman's Holiday. Parker's Cardiff Giant. Hercules Arizona, Punch and Judy. Six the tres open. Admission 50 cents. MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THREE IMMENSE PIECES.

New Drama, BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME, COBLER AND TAILOR, NEW-YORK FIREMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.

THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HERMANN.

HERMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

THIS TUESDAY, Jan. 4, and TO-MORROW, Jan. 5, positively last two nights,

IN AN IMMENSE PROGRAMME,

on which occasion Mme. HERMANN will sing

TWO OPERATIC SELECTIONS.

Reserved seats, $1; sold at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Academy of Music.

ADMISSION, 75c. FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c.

AMERICUS CLUB

ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES, FIVE DOLLARS.

Private boxes can be secured by applying to Judge JOHN SCOTT, No. 237 Broadway.

SEASON 1869-70.—SECOND CONCERT of the New-York and Brooklyn Conservatory of Music, at the Hall of the Conservatory, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds of sale of tickets will be donated to the Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.

LECTURES

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

Rev. Thomas S. Preston:

REV. AND DEAR SIR: At a meeting of gentlemen belonging to St. Ann's Parish, held Sunday, the 26th inst., we were appointed a committee to request you, in their name, to repeat your exposition of "The Catholic view of the School Question," in one of our large public halls of the City. The subject is one of such great importance, and our position in the matter so reasonable, that we are persuaded that the majority of our countrymen need only to have our arguments properly presented to them. Believing that your calm and temperate treatment of the question will subserve the cause of truth and go far towards removing prejudice and misapprehension, we have the honor to remain, with great respect,

Very truly yours,
J. F. NAVARRO,
ROBERT O'BRIEN,
C. A. HUBBARD.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870. }

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter asking me to present before the public of New-York the Catholic view of the school question. Feeling with you the importance of this question, I have considered it my duty to give in my own church a brief synopsis of the sentiments generally entertained regarding it by Catholics. As you desire that I should treat the subject before a larger audience, I accept your invitation, earnestly hoping that my humble efforts may tend to the good of religion and the welfare of our beloved country. I will be at your service as soon as you can make the necessary arrangements. Faithfully your servant in Christ, THOMAS S. PRESTON.

Messrs. J. F. Navarro, Robert O'Brien, C. A. Hubbard.

In accordance with the above, the Committee have the pleasure to announce that Rev. Father Preston will deliver a lecture in the hall of Cooper Institute, upon "The Catholic View of the School Question," SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock. The public generally are respectfully invited.

P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.,

WILL LECTURE ON
SUCCESS,

at the Universalist Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Downing, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Lee Literary Association. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND preacher, will deliver his popular lecture entitled *What a Blind Man saw in Paris*, at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1870, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, located at No. 48 Bleecker-st. Tickets may be obtained at all the principal book and music stores, ticket offices No. 114 Broadway and No. 9 Astor House, box office Steinway Hall, and at the door. Doors open at 7, lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10. $20.

$15. $25.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

Also, an extra heavy watch, four ounces down weight, equaling in appearance a gold one costing $250. Price of these magnificent watches only $25.

All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies, sizes. CHAINS, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A CIRCULAR SAW MILL, OF iron frame, Lane's patent, suitable for upper and lower saw carriage, 24 feet of wood; patent set works, setting both ends of log at once; saw, Emerson's best, 48 inches in diameter, with movable teeth; all in perfect order; price, $600. Address I. K. J., Marshland Post Office, Staten Island.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

Address of the Cuban Junta to the American People.

The Strength of the Revolutionary Party.

Movements of the Spanish Gunboats Below.

LATEST MAIL DATES FROM THE ISLAND.

The Cuban Junta has issued an address to the American people in which they declare that the expiring power of Spain in Cuba is now engaged in a desperate attempt to mislead public opinion with regard to the revolution, and to represent that it is dying out. The document sets forth that the different reports of engagements as given in the Havana newspapers, gives us the following as the result:

Cubans killed in action	16,9 0
Cubans wounded in action	9,133
Cubans taken prisoners	2,092
Cubans surrendered, asking pardon	16,501
Total	44,706

And yet the Junta proceeds to say the Spanish agents persistently present this war as confined to a few predatory bands, who, far from being supported by the sympathies of a majority of the population, are compelled to take refuge in the forests. We need quote no better authority, however, to show the utter disregard of truth, which is the inevitable characteristic of Spanish dispatches, than the testimony of one of their own officers, one of the highest in rank (General BUCETA) who, in a letter published in *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, on the 24th of the June, 1869, affirmed that all the official reports of actions, in which the soldiers of Spain come out invariably triumphant and unhurt, are mendacious. General LETONA, Commander-in-Chief of the Central Department of Cuba, in a recent article entitled "The Cuban Question," published in the *Sevista de España*, of Madrid, makes the following assertions: "Operations have been carried out chiefly to satisfy public opinion, without a decided object in view or any prospect of success, and this, too, at a sacrifice of blood and health, the more sensible as they are of no benefit to our cause. In such cases moral policy advises misrepresentation to avoid the loss of our prestige. The name of a battle is given to skirmishes. Thousands of cartridges are wasted in answer to the first two or three shots from the woods. A simple movement of advance or reconnoisance is styled a bayonet charge, and when a real fight takes place—which is very seldom, because the enemy always avoids it unless he is absolutely certain of success—the battle is one of those acts which, according to good military principles, should deserve to be judged and condemned by a court martial."

We have communications from the Cuban camps as late as the 7th of December last, by which we learn that the force of the Cuban army was then about 40,000 men, who, though not nearly as well armed and equipped as we could desire, were well organized, under the following leaders:

Commander-in-Chief—General Manuel Quesada.

STAFF.

Chief—General Thomas Jordan.
Chief of Artillery—Major Breauvilliers.
Brigadier Major of Orders—Bernabe Varona.
Sanitary Department—Adolfo Varona.

FIRST DIVISION—ARMY OF CAMAGUEY.

Major-General—Ignacio Agramonte.
First Brigade—Colonel Miguel Bosse.
Second Brigade—General Francisco Castillo.
Third Brigade—Colonel Cornelia Porro.
Fourth Brigade—Colonel Lope Recio.
Fifth Brigade—Colonel Manuel Valdes Urra.
Sixth Brigade—Colonel Manuel Agramonte.
First Battalion—Colonel Pedro Recio.
Second Battalion—Colonel Jose Luis Boca.
Third Battalion—Rafael Bobadilla.

SECOND DIVISION—ARMY OF ORIENTE.

Major-General—Francisco Aguilera.
First Brigade—General Donato Marmol.
Second Brigade—General Luis Morcano.
Third Brigade—General Julio Peralta.

THIRD DIVISION—ARMY OF LAS VILLAS.

Major-General—Frederico Cavada.
First Brigade—General C. Acosta.
Second Brigade—General Salomé Hernandez.
Third Brigade—General Adolfo Cavada.

As to our civil government, which is said to be such as is found in a camp, it is composed, according to our constitution, of the following officers, elected by the House of Representatives at Guinaro, on the 11th of April, 1869:

President—Carlos Manuel Cespedes.
Secretary of War—Francisco V. Aginiera.
Secretary of State—Cristobal Mendoza, now Ramon Cespedes.
Secretary of the Treasury—Eligie Izaguirre.
Secretary of the Interior—Eduardo Agramonte.

A Congress, or Chamber of Representatives, as it is called, composed of delegates from every portion of the island now held by the Cubans, has been sitting alternately at Guimaro and Sibamcu, two towns at a very small distance from one another, ever since the 10th of April last, with the exception of a short recess. Besides enacting the Constitution of the Republic, by which a form of government similar to that of the United States is established, slavery, dignities and social honors are abolished; the liberty of worship, of the Press, of petition, of public meeting, of teaching, and every other inalienable right guaranteed. Many laws have been framed by that body, of which the following are a few of the principal:

JUNE 15, 1869.—Law authorising the emission of $2,000,000 legal tender paper money, the Republic promising to redeem it for specie at par as soon as circumstances should permit. In anticipation of this enactment, the New-York Junta had, at the request of President CESPEDES, caused to be engraved in this City and sent out to Cuba the currency required.

JULY 9, 1869.—Law organizing the different departments of the army, ordaining that every citizen between the ages of eighteen and fifty should be obliged to bear arms.

AUGUST 6, 1869.—Law regulating the administration of justice and vesting it: First—In a Supreme Court. Second—In criminal Judges. Third—In civil Judges. Fourth—In Prefects and sub-Prefects. Fifth—In Courts Martial.

Each State of the Republic is divided into various judicial districts, with a Civil Judge, a Criminal Judge and an Attorney for the Commonwealth. These Courts are proceeding with as much regularity as is possible in the midst of civil commotion. Among other facts which denote the impartiality with which these Courts administer justice, we will cite the case of a Cuban named BORJES, who was tried by them and condemned to death for having murdered a Spaniard named MANUEL COBZA, a native of Santander.

AUG. 7, 1869.—Law describing the powers of the Administration and the functions of the Secretaries of State, together with those of other civil officers. Every State has a Civil Governor. The States are divided into districts, each one of which is governed by a Lieutenant Governor, and again sub-divided into prefectships and sub-prefectships. All these functionaries are elected by the people.

The best proof that this organization is working and in force has been afforded by the Spanish Government itself, who have published in the Havana newspapers a telegram dated the 8th of December last, in which the Spanish Commander-General of Cinco Villas reports to the Captain-General that the Prefect of Santa Clara, DON AUGUSTIN HERNANDEZ, had presented himself to him.

The Civil Governor elected by the Cubans for the State of Las Villas is JOAQUIN MORALES. For the State of Camaguay, CARLOS LORET DE MOLA was appointed in May, *ad interim*. On the 25th of September MANUEL RAMON SILVA was elected in his place.

The gravest difficulty with which the Cubans have hitherto had to contend is the difficulty of procuring arms and ammunition. Almost the whole of what they possess have been captured from the Spaniards, who often abandon their weapons in the field, the better to escape from their enemies. While Spain has enjoyed the most absolute liberty to obtain arms and armed vessels in foreign ports, our ships are detained and our stores of arms seized by a one-sided interpretation of the Neutrality laws, which we are informed by some of the most eminent lawyers of this country and of England is contrary to the spirit in which the Neutrality and Enlistment laws of both nations were framed. Yet the Cuban patriots have been enabled to receive from time to time several shipments of arms, of which we will mention the principal:

In November, 1868, the schooner *Galvanic* landed about 1,000 rifles, with ammunition.

On the 26th of December, of the same year, General QUESADA took with him into the port of Guanaja, 2,800 rifles and corresponding ammunition.

On the 11th of May, 1869, FRANCISCO JAVIER CISNEROS landed at Nipe Bay with 2,500 rifles, ten pieces of artillery, ammunition, clothing, shoes, &c.

On the 14th of the same month a steamer put on shore, with safety, at Nuevas Grande, one cannon, 900 rifles and other stores.

On the 20th of June the schooner *Grapeshot* landed at Baltiquiri 600 rifles, with powder.

Several small remittances were received in October on the Southeast coast.

On the 18th of December last a cargo, composed of about 1,000 rifles and ammunition, was dispatched from one of the neighboring islands and safely reached its destination.

The address proceeds to quote the statements of various papers published in Cuba showing the cruelties of the Spaniards, and evidences that they consider the revolution an affair of moment, and concludes in the following words:

Spain has sent to Cuba within the last three months over 17,000 men, and she continues to send more. She has trebled her navy on that ocean; she has taken thirty gunboats from New-York. She has collected together an immense mass of war supplies. All these are preparations for a Winter campaign; for during the Summer her army and her resources have almost disappeared. Have such formidable armaments ever been made against a contemptible enemy or against a conquered foe?

To the friends of free government here and elsewhere, who have comprehended the projects and rejoiced in the promise of our struggle, we desire to impart the hopefulness which is in our own hearts. Be assured within the lines which shut our compatriots from the world stands a devoted and determined population, who know what freedom is though they have never enjoyed it; who are willing to die, if need be, to achieve it, but who are not willing longer to live without it.

We are called incendiaries and accused of wantonly destroying the wealth of the country. We will say that we are only putting in practice the policy with which our oppressors have uniformly threatened us for the last thirty years. "Cuba shall be Spanish or African," said once a distinguished statesman in the Spanish Cortes. DIONISIO ALCALA GALIANO, long editor of the *Diaro de la Marino* of Havana, and one of the most influential men of the Spanish party there, in a pamphlet entitled "Cuba in 1858," used these remarkable words: "If the question of independence had once been raised, we (the Spanish party) had resolved to sally forth with a musket in one hand, an incendiary torch in the other, and with the terrible word 'Emancipation' on our lips."

It has pleased Divine Providence to enable us to use against our tyrants the very weapons with which they helped to keep us in subjection. It is our patriots who have sallied forth with a musket in one hand and incendiary torch in the other, and the glorious words, "Abolition of Slavery," on their lips.

MIGUEL ALDAMA,
JOSE MARIA MORA,
HILARIO CESNEROS,
FRANSISCO FESSER,
J. M. MESTRE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DE SOTO.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana Dec. 29, reached this port yesterday. Purser MCMANUS has our thanks for favors.

A Reign of Terror—Latest Executions—Detention of a Steamer—Miscellaneous War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

Arrests, executions and transportations continue; a universal system of general espionage has been inaugurated, and the slightest movement or speech of not only those who are known sympathizers with the revolution, but of every Cuban, is watched attentively by keen eyes. That the Cubans are determined to persevere and try to gain the day, cannot be gainsayed; and that there are many resolute men among them is certain. Besides, they enjoy the advantage of having [illegible] political managers to lead the masses and arouse the passions of the people. It is, therefore, not astonishing that a few should be carried away by their feelings to commit acts of indiscretion which, in several instances lately, have cost the perpetrators either their lives or their liberty. Two unfortunates in whom patriotism was stronger than prudence, were arrested and executed yesterday morning. I referred in my last to LAMAR's arrest. I have now to add that at a late hour of the night a Concejo Verbal was formed to try him. The negroes' testimony was taken, and, as far as I have heard, the matter was well sifted. At about 3:30 this morning a verdict was given in condemning him to death. The hour appointed was 8:30 A. M. The troops were formed in square, and at the stated time the criminal was conducted to the spot. He walked on bravely, holding a small crucifix and smoking a cigar. When placed in the chair, he preserved the same calm serenity to the last, and died like a brave man, as he undoubtedly was. The shooting party was composed of the Gastadores of the First Battalion, and was commanded by ALFONSO ULENO, a Cuban.

WAR NEWS.

The arrival of the mail steamer at this port yesterday brings advices to the 23d inst. from Santiago de Cuba. Colonel ABREU, with a strong force of troops, was near the Canto River, and General VALMASEDA, who has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, had heavy detachments of his army at various points from Santiago de Cuba to Bayonne and Manzanillo, and from the Cauto River to Las Tunas. The insurgents seem to have disappeared from the section of the country patrolled by General VALMASEDA.... Trinidad dates of the 24th inst. notice the fact that two columns, headed respectively by Lieutenant-Colonel LAQUIDAIN and Major OLLO, had left that city in pursuit of rebels marauding in the broken country back of the town. Major ARIAS, with another body of men, was to act as a reserve in case of emergency. Fortified barracks at greater or less distances from the city are to be constructed....After all the talk and newspaper articles about sugar estates having been burnt in this region, it is officially stated that out of forty-one estates in the Trinidad Valley, forty are at the present time grinding cane; several of these, however, have suffered more or less from fire kindled by rebel hands....General CARBI left Trinidad on the 23d for Santa Espiritus, toward which place troops were being sent with the object of moving a large force of 10,000 men or more eastward, occupying the whole width of the island, (narrow in this point,) and thus driving the insurgents before them until they come into contact with General PUELLO's troops at and about Puerto Principe and Nuevitas. Should the insurgents escape these last, still further eastward the two armies united will continue to pursue them, when the rebels will have to run the gauntlet, past Las Tunas, of General VALMASEDA's division. If they succeed in reaching the mountains of Eastern Cuba and can find enough to eat there, no one knows when the Spaniards may be able to drive them out, for it is known that runaway negroes have lived there in defiance of law, and in spite of repeated efforts to hunt them from their lairs. Generation after generation has sojourned there securely.

....The Havana journals publish the following news from Vuelta Abajo, or Western Cuba: "A band of seventeen robbers calling themselves insurrectionists, began committing depredations in the region between San Cristobal and San Antonio. The mounted rural Police of that parish started in pursuit, and killed fourteen of the band, and captured two, one escaping. In ordinary times robbers have been enabled to roam through this section years without being captured, while now their existence is reduced to days." Here, say the Havana journals, we have another proof that the inhabitants of Vuelta Abajo will allow no treasonable designs to disturb their tranquillity.

QUASIMODO.

Reported Surrender of an Insurgent Leader.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—RODRIGUEZ DELRY, the insurgent Sub-Prefect at Hernado, has surrendered himself voluntarily, with thirty others, to the Spanish authorities.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The gunboats are yet in the Lower Bay, and may remain there for another day or two. Yesterday the engineers and their assistants signed their contract with the Spanish Naval Commission, at the Delamater Iron Works. A great many changes were made, as some of the men backed out and others were rejected as unsatisfactory. As far as could be learned up to a late hour last night the following was the correct list of the chief engineers and their assistants: Gunboat No. 16—Chief Engineer, James Hanshaw; First Assistant, ——; Second Assistant, Wm. A. McGory. No. 18—Chief Engineer, Richard Headdon; Second Assistant, Thomas P. Smyth. No. 20—Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Hawse; First Assistant, Oliver J. Troth; Second Assistant, Wm. N. Martin. No. 21—Chief Engineer, A. L. Chipman; First Assistant, E. L. Minton; Second Assistant, John N. Petres. No. 22—Chief Engineer, Wm. E. Ensign; First Assistant, John B. Miller; Second Assistant, Thomas McGrath. No. 23—Chief Engineer, W. J. Barrington; First Assistant, W. D. Hotchkiss. No. 24—Chief Engineer, Edward D. Merritt. No. 25—Chief Engineer, John Clarke; First Assistant, James McLean. No. 26—Chief Engineer, Wm. Hatley; Second Assistant, Henry Leaman. No. 27—Chief Engineer, John Baker; Second Assistant, Donald Ross. No. 28—Chief Engineer, Wm. S. Toal. No. 29—Chief Engineer, Henry Hardy; First Assistant, Peter B. Staats; Second Assistant, Roman Wadzyuaki. No. 30—Chief Engineer, George H. Whittemore; Second Assistant, Bartly Gethings.

This morning the firemen, who have already signed articles, will be sent on board of their respective vessels and everything done to hasten the departure of the flotilla.

Colonel Ryan's Departure for Cuba—His Bondsmen Disconsolate.

The fact that Colonel RYAN, the well-known fillibuster and Cuban expeditionary leader, has departed for Cuba to join the insurrectionary force with the rank of Brigadier-General, is very likely to cause considerable trouble, and possibly, large pecuniary loss to his bondsmen, who gave bonds in his case before Commissioner SHIELDS last Summer. One of the bondsmen, went bail for him in $7,500 on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and another gave bonds in $5,000, binding Colonel RYAN to keep the peace, and to abstain from fitting out expeditions for the relief of the Cubans.

Colonel RYAN sailed for Cuba a few days ago on board of the yacht *Anna*, in company with Colonel CISNEROS. It was the intention of one of the United States Assistant District-Attorneys to have caused his indictment on a charge of resisting Deputy Marshal DOWLEY during an attempt made by the latter to arrest him in June last; but this action was prevented by his unexpected departure.

Spanish Gunboats Waiting for the Cuban Yacht Anna.

If the Cuban yacht *Anna* should have weathered the storm of the past week, there are grave doubts as to her getting safely to her destination, as within three hours after the time when she left Sandy Hook, her departure, with minute descriptions of the craft and all on board, were telegraphed to the Spanish authorities in Havana and gunboats immediately left there to intercept the yacht.

Another Cuban Expedition Fitting Out.

We have information, from a very reliable source, that another expedition, composed of 300 men, all Cubans, is being fitted out in this City. The Spanish detectives are displaying great activity in the matter, their force has been nearly doubled and they have no doubt of being able to kill the project.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TROUBLES.

The Increased Rate of Taxation—Public Meeting at Tremont—Excitement and Confusion—Order Preserved by Metropolitan Policemen.

A public meeting was held last evening at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, Westchester County, for the purpose of protesting against the enormous amount of taxation which had been levied during the recent year, and to adopt measures of reform. The announcement of the meeting was made a few days since, but from its inception the utmost hostility was manifested towards the movement, and several anonymous communications were received by its promoters, threatening them with violence if they persisted. To guard against a breach of the peace, a number of the Metropolitan Police force were brought into the town to be present at the meeting, and events proved that their presence was necessary. During the proceedings frequent interruptions were made, which, in some instances, would have broken out into actual violence had it not been for the interference of the Police.

At about 8 o'clock, Mr. JOHN B. HASKINS was called to the chair. In explaining the object of the meeting he called attention to anonymous communications he had received threatening him with violence, but those considerations he said should not deter him from the performance of his duty. They had met as citizens to protest against heavy grievances which affected them all to a very considerable extent. Within a single year in a comparatively small and thinly populated county, the enormous sum of $235,000 taxation had been imposed upon them, a taxation he was justified in saying, that produced no benefit to the inhabitants in general. In 1867, the amount of taxation levied was $74,000, and what had increased it to nearly four times the amount? He found upon looking over the items of expenditure that $113,755 was disposed of by the erection of new roads, $65,200 for the repairs of Madison-avenue, an equally high amount for Berrian-avenue, and a proportional rate for other totally unnecessary works. Were they men to tolerate such impositions and frauds? Their necessities were entirely insufficient to require any new roads, and the inexpediency and injustice of laying out such a sum on a private avenue—not a public thoroughfare—was strikingly apparent. He, however, would not be victimized in that manner. He would fight the battle to the bitter end, and resort to every means to thwart the wishes of those who endeavored to benefit themselves at the public expense.

During the Chairman's address, the utmost confusion and disorder prevailed, so that it was with difficulty that our reporter was enabled to gather the substance of his remarks. He was interrupted at every sentence, and threats of a very defined character were made against him. The following resolutions were then proposed:

That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three persons, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and ascertain the amount of the indebtedness of the town of West Farms, whether in bonds or otherwise, for what purpose such indebtedness was contracted, and, if possible, to ascertain the holders and owners of all bonds now outstanding and to become due, to ascertain from whom the bonds were purchased and at what rate they were disposed of. To investigate all the books and papers now in possession of the Supervisor and Town Clerk of the town of West Farms appertaining to town matters, and to investigate and ascertain in what manner the bonds are issued, and also if there were proper vouchers and requisitions on file with said Supervisor or Town Clerk upon which such bonds have been issued. To ascertain the amount expended up to the present on each separate road, street, boulevard or avenue within the town of West Farm, laid out, erected or graded by virtue of special acts of such roads, streets, boulevards or avenues shall have been finished, or if not finished, what amount of money it will require to finish the same; and also that said Committee propose an act, and endeavor to have the same passed at the next session of the Legislature, limiting the amount of bonds to be issued by any of the boulevards, roads, streets or avenues within the town of West Farms, and County of Westchester, and likewise to resist the passage of any more special laws for laying out, altering, widening or grading any other new roads in said town to the general expense of the taxpayers; that the meeting approve the proceedings taken by Messrs. HUNTER and HASKINS, in reference to this matter, and that a committee be appointed to receive and collect money for the prosecution of any legal proceedings that may arise.

The resolutions were put to the meeting amidst the greatest uproar and declared carried by the Chairman.

Mr. HERRING, attorney, then rose to speak and was interrupted by the Chairman. He however persisted, and strongly denied the statements made by the Chairman with respect to the object of the meeting, and said that he was influenced by a private motive in opposing the levying of the taxes. He proposed a series of resolutions directly opposite to those put from the chair, but in consequence of the uproar he was unable to make himself heard. At this period the excitement was so great that a general *melee* was imminent, and the threatening attitude which the Chairman and Mr. HERRING assumed towards one another, did not tend to abate it. Fortunately the presence of the Police prevented anything of the kind, and the meeting adjourned without a collision between the factions.

THE POLICE ROBBERS.

Hannagan and Remsen to be Sent to State Prison for Five Years Each—The Writ of Error Allowed by the Supreme Court as a Matter of Right.

A few days ago two Police officers of this City were tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions of the crime of robbing a Kentuckian in the street, at a late hour of the night, of the sum of about $430 in greenbacks. Two or three days after their conviction they were sentenced by Recorder HACKETT to the State Prison for five years each. The names of the policemen are HANNAGAN and REMSEN. Immediately after the sentence a motion was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of error, and a stay of execution of the sentence until the questions of law raised upon the Recorder's charge could be argued at the General Term. The points involved were argued at length last week by Messrs. S. H. STUART and JOHN MCKEON for the prisoners, and by Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS for the people. Yesterday the Court rendered the following decision:

CARDOZO, J.—The principal ground upon which the prisoners rely is the supposed error in the charge upon the subject of the effect to be given to the evidence of good character. The whole charge is to be taken together, and I think it can hardly be that the jury could have been misled. The learned Recorder charged the proposition of the prisoners' counsel in the language of the request, namely: "That good character is a fact to be considered by the jury like every other fact in the case, no matter what the other testimony may be." It is supposed however that the remark of the learned Recorder that, "it is only in cases where you have a well reasoned doubt, doubt logically arrived at, that evidence of good character steps in, and then it becomes your duty, under your oaths, to give a verdict in favor of the prisoner," renders the charge objectionable within the rule laid down by the Court of Appeals in CANCEMI's case, (18 N. Y.) and in LAMB's case, (3 Keyes) and perhaps taking that paragraph alone, it might be so, but if it be, it seems to me the error was corrected by the next remark, for the Recorder proceeded to add that if the jury had a reasonable doubt "arising out of the whole of the testimony," they should acquit. But reading, as should be done, the observation which is considered erroneous with what precedes and follows it—the preceding clause being that if the jury believed the prisoners guilty "from all the testimony," which, of course, included the evidence of character, their good character should not avail them—I think the jury must have understood the charge as directing them to consider all the evidence, and that if they then believed the prisoners to be guilty they ought not to allow their previous good character to shield them from punishment, and such a charge certainly would not be vicious. At all events I do not think there is any such manifest error as to demand that I should stay the proceedings upon the judgment. The writ of error is a writ of right, and that of course must issue, but the stay rests in my discretion, and when, as in this case, after very careful examination of the evidence, I feel bound to concur in the propriety of the conviction, but discretion ought not to be exercised unless I find an error in the proceedings so plain and palpable that I cannot doubt that the verdict should be set aside and a new trial granted. When the testimony leads me to the conclusion that the verdict is wrong, and when I see manifest error of law, duty demands that I should not and I never can hesitate to stay the proceedings,—that is when mere justice to the prisoner, of which, no matter how vile his character, no matter how excited popular clamor may be against him, he ought not to be deprived by the Courts; but when, as here, the verdict is plainly right, and the supposed error, if any exists at all, not obvious, a stay of the judgment should be refused. Ordered accordingly.

The Sixth Avenue Nicolson Pavement.

Another meeting of taxpayers, owning property on Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, opposed to the assessment for the Nicolson pavement now laid on the avenue, was held last evening at the gas fitting establishment of A. MEAD, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. A number of gentlemen were present representing some eighty lots. Mr. JOSEPH GRAFTON, from the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, stated that counsel had been consulted, and in order to properly contest the matter in the Courts $1,500 would be required, and suggested that $10 should be assessed on each lot. Considerable discussion ensued, some thinking the amount too high, as there were 272 lots on the line of the pavement. It was, however, finally agreed that the Committee should call on all property owners for at least $10, and as much additional as it was possible to collect. Several gentlemen present immediately subscribed, and about $700 was raised on the spot, Mr. GRAFTON putting down his name for $100. Mr. MEADE was made Treasurer of the fund.

It was by all determined to thoroughly test the question whether the owners of property on a public highway without their consent could be taxed for a fancy pavement considered unfit for the use designed and undesirable. Another meeting will be held on Monday, the 10th inst., at the Harvard Rooms, in Sixth-avenue, and subscribers to the fund were requested to pay their subscriptions to the Treasurer of the fund on or before the 13th of January.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Without formality or ostentation, Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, editor and proprietor of the *Rural New-Yorker*, presented, New-Year's Day, twenty of his employes with paid-up life insurance policies in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, in amounts of $500, $1,000 and $2,000, respectively, the whole insurance aggregating $18,000, at a cost to the liberal employer of nearly $5,500.

The German Ladies' Aid Society for indigent widows, orphans and sick persons, of this City, met at St. Matthew's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, yesterday afternoon, in order to elect new officers for the next year. Mrs. E. CHRISTERN was chosen President of the Society, while the election of the other officers was postponed for two weeks. On the 27th inst. a concert for the benefit of the Society will be given at Steinway Hall. The Society numbers about 160 lady members, paying annual dues, and besides from 80 to 100 male subscribers, paying annual contributions. The Society possesses a funded capital of $6,800.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroners' Office yesterday: JOHN BENSON, aged 40, and a native of Ireland, found dead in his bed at the lodging house, No. 147 Cedar-street; JANE BLACKALL, No. 60 Ridge-street; ANNA WERNER, a German, aged 27, at No. 623 East Eleventh-street; ELLEN WILMER, No. 340 East Twenty-sixth-street; DOMINICK MASGIN, aged 30, an Italian, died suddenly in Mulberry-street; MARTHA SWAN, colored, aged 70, of No. 142 West Thirty-third-street, dropped dead in Sixth-avenue, from heart disease; SYLVESTER MORRIS, No. 277 Second-street. Inquests will be held in due time.

Justice DOWLING noticed MARY ANN TAYLOR, a notorious pickpocket, in Broadway last evening, engaged in "fanning" an old lady's pocket. He at once arrested her, finding that the proposed victim had escaped with the loss of her spectacles, which unprofitable plunder had been thrown away by MARY ANN. An officer took the woman in custody, and will arraign her before the Magistrate to-day.

Counterfeits of legal-tender $50 notes are said to be in circulation. One was brought to the United States District Attorney's office yesterday. It was almost a perfect imitation.

The ice companies fear a failure of the ice crop. The skating rink proprietors are disconsolate because we do not have freezing weather.

Yesterday afternoon Officer MORGAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, was called into the house No. 424 Seventh-avenue, to arrest one RITCHIE, who was beating his wife MARTHA RITCHIE. When MORGAN entered the room RITCHIE ran to the window and jumped on the fire escape, dragging his wife with him, and missing his footing both fell to the ground. The wife was severely injured, but he escaping unhurt, ran away, but was arrested by Officer OSBORNE, of the same precinct, and locked up in the West Thirty-fifth-street Station House.

The officers and members of the Eighth Regiment gave their annual promenade and hop last evening at Irving Hall. The affair was largely attended by the friends of the Greys, and several officers from other organizations in the First and Second Divisions. The Seventy-First, Twenty-second, Seventh, Ninth, Forty-seventh and Twelfth Regiments were represented, and among the guests were ex-Colonel CARR and General VARIAN. The display of feminine toilettes was a superb one.

The regular monthly meeting of the "Sisters of the Stranger" is to be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in room No. 45 Bible House. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to be present and hear the report and examine the workings of a society which helps, as far as its means allow, all strangers, without regard to nationality or creed. It is steadily gaining favor and enlarging its operations.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York held a regular meeting last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. After the reading of the annual reports, Dr. MEREDITH CLYMER read a paper on "Pathogany of Locomotor Ataxia." The lecturer said the name of the disease was very unfortunate, inasmuch as few could understand its meaning. He, however, explained it to mean an incipient paralysis of the lower limbs, the effect of which was often to render the person attacked unable to walk, to turn around or stand. Sometimes it affected the eyes and the hearing. The attendance was quite large, and the speaker was listened to with great attention throughout.

The drawing for the country residence of the late C. G. GUNTHER, at Jamaica, L. I., which is being disposed of by lot for the benefit of several German benevolent societies, was to take place at the Liederkranz Club House, in East Fourth-street, on Thursday evening next, but will, it is understood, be postponed for some ten or fourteen days, as the tickets have not all yet been sold.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church announce their intention to meet again on the last Friday of this month in this City. The reason has not been divulged; but it is believed that the purpose is to reopen the investigation of the Book Concern irregularities, with the view of gathering further testimony and presenting a more satisfactory report to the public. The call for the meeting will be published in the *Christian Advocate* of to-day.

At midnight last night an attempt was made to burn the building No. 645 Broadway, by kindling a fire on the stairs between the third and fourth floors, but it was put out by Officers REILLY and DENNIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The Fire Marshal has instituted an investigation.

GEORGE REINBERGER, a German, 32 years of age, who resided in Wythe-avenue, Williamsburg, was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by the fall of an elevator, at No. 59 Ann-street, where he was employed. The body was taken in charge by the Second Precinct Police, and the Coroner notified.

Among the changes which were made in District-Attorney GARVIN's office, yesterday, was the promotion of JOHN R. MCCOMB to be Chief Clerk, in place of JESSE O. VANDERPOEL, recently appointed to a position in the Surrogate's office, and the appointment of ROSWELL H. JEROME as Recognizance Clerk.

The City Budget—estimate of expenses of the City Government during the current year—which should have been sent in to the Common Council yesterday, was not ready. It will probably be handed in at the next meeting.

The Society of Commercial Travellers hold their annual meeting at the Astor House to-day at 2 P. M.

To-day being the anniversary of the death of Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, late pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, there will be a Requiem Mass in that church this morning at 10 o'clock.

A fire broke out, yesterday, in the boarding house of Mrs. JANE M. WOOD, No. 16 East Eighteenth-street, originating in the dumb waiter between the kitchen and dining room. A damage of $500 was done, which, however was fully covered by insurance.

CONRAD FATZER, Sr., one of the lithographers who was arrested about two weeks ago on a charge of counterfeiting stamped bank checks, was released from Ludlow-street Jail yesterday, on giving $5,000 bail to appear before United States Commissioner BETTS for examination. The Secret Service Detectives have been unable as yet to make any new arrests of persons supposed to have been engaged in the counterfeiting plot.

This evening "Ned Buntline" will lecture on "The Great Question" in the Presbyterian Church, corner One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, for a worthy cause.

The annual reunion of the Evergreen Club No. 7 was held last evening at No. 7 Morris-street. Coroner FLYNN and other political notabilities were present, and the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner.

The Grand Sachems of Tammany Hall were to have held a meeting last evening, but did not, owing to the small number that responded to the call.

The German Republicans of this City commenced reorganizing in the several Assembly Districts last week, and will continue the work to the 5th inst. Last night they reorganized in the First, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Districts, by electing new officers of their clubs and delegates to the German Republican Central Committee.

BROOKLYN.

The different trades' unions of Brooklyn are about taking concentrated action, relative to the pauper labor about being introduced into the Kings County Almshouse. A Committee for this purpose meets during the week.

The proprietors of stalls in the Brooklyn Market, it appears, pay a premium of $100 and $8 per week for space measuring six feet by ten feet. Yesterday they petitioned the proprietors to reduce the rent to $4 per week until the 1st of May, on the ground that they find it impossible to pay such high rent and sell at Washington Market prices.

Hon. CALVIN E. PRATT, the recently-elected Judge of the Supreme Court, took his seat yesterday. He also opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer and charged the Grand Jury. On the subject of election frauds he said they should be careful not to indict persons on evidence which would fail to convict them.

From the annual report of the Eye and Ear Infirmary it appears that during the year 6,290 patients received gratuitous treatment, and that 11,263 prescriptions were dispensed.

Last evening THOMAS CAULEY, of No. 2 Bolivar-street, while on his way home, passing along Hudson-avenue, opposite Fleet-street, was attacked by some unknown person who clubbed him on the head, inflicting a severe wound and felling him to the sidewalk. He was picked up and taken home. His assailant escaped.

A draft of 150 sailors arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday, and were put on board the *Vermont* to await further orders.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A youth about 17 years old, named EDWARD SHEPHERD, residing with his widowed mother on Mount Hope, near Tremont, while attempting to get on board a train of the Harlem Railroad while it was in motion, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, slipped, fell and was struck by the hind truck of the car, and thereby instantly killed. Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are 129 cases in the Circuit Court, 30 in the Supreme Court, 8 in the Common Pleas, 142 in the Justices' Appeals, and 47 in the Jury appeals.

The fire-alarm telegraph is in operation in Newark.

JAMES LAWTHER was arrested in Hoboken yesterday for reckless use of firearms in the street. He was discharged upon payment of a fine.

Colonel RICKER, the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, is dangerously ill.

The Elizabeth Rolling Mills have again commenced active operations, orders for iron having recently been received which will keep the mills busily occupied until Spring.

Conductor PARKER, of the New-Jersey Railroad, who ejected PATRICK LANE from his train on the evening when the latter met his death, is to be reinstated in his position on the railroad, upon the petition of a large number of commuters and other passengers.

OBADIAH JONES, a milkman, living at Lyons Farms, met with an accident at Newark yesterday afternoon, the result of which, it is feared, will be fatal. He was driving across the track when his wagon was struck by a locomotive and dashed to pieces, severe injuries being sustained by the occupant. One of his horses was killed in the collision.

The Essex County Court January Term will be opened to-day, Judge DEPUE presiding. Several important cases are upon the calendar, among which are those of LONHARDT SCHUMM for murder, and ROSA ROGERS for manslaughter.

The Democratic members of the new City Council of Newark met in caucus last evening to make nominations for Chief of Police, City Treasurer and other officers. They remained in session seven hours and a half and, it is said, nominated Mr. PECKMAN for Chief of Police, and J. BENNER for City Treasurer.

WM. HARRISON, a resident of Union Township, complained at the Bergen Police Station yesterday that he had been gagged and robbed of $50 on Sunday night by three men, who attacked him in Palisade-avenue.

HENRY WARNER, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Railroad, fell between two moving cars at the Jersey City Depot yesterday morning, and was run over by the wheels. His body was cut into two parts. The remains were taken in charge by Coroner BURNS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 3—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86⅝; 1865, old, 85¾; 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 83¼; Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 101½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LONDON, Jan. 3—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and the account; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86; 1867, 85¾. The Stock market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—1 P. M.—To-day is a holiday in the Cotton market.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 105s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard dull; Bacon, 62s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut; Cheese, 69s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 33c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 3.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜@92½ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 87 for the issue of 1862, 86 for the issue of 1865, and 85¾ for the issue of 1867; Ten-forties, 83¾; Erie Railway Shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 102¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—Pork declining. Naval Stores quiet. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—Linseed firm; Calcutta Linseed active at 59s. Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 8d.@1s. 8½d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow firm.

ANTWERP, Jan. 3.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¾f.

HAVRE, Jan. 3.—Cotton opened firmer for both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 91⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Emperor's speech and the successful formation of a new Ministry have had an unusually favorable effect in monetary circles. The Bourse has been active and firm all day, and at the closing hour (3:30 P. M.) Rentes were quoted at 73f. 87c. Much business, however, was transacted in the streets after that time, and at 4:30 Rentes were 74f. and 15c.

HAVRE, Jan. 3.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The market for BEEVES was unusually dull, the receipts numbering only 2,958 head during the week. The market exhibits little, if any, change. There was not the usual attendance of New-York and Brighton buyers, and were it not for a pretty strong array of transient and occasional dealers from along the banks of the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers, the market would have ruled dull. The run was ordinary. There were some very good in the market, but the bulk of the offerings consisted of light Steers, old Cows and rough heavy Oxen, some bony and others fat. The highest price realized was 10½c. ⅌ ℔., live weight, for four head of very fine Ohio Steers selected from a drove, averaging 1,510 ℔s., 13 head of choice Canada Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., averaging 1,786 ℔s. With these exceptions there were no sales worthy of special mention. The range was from 5¾c.@8¾c. Milch Cows, $65@$85; fair to good Fancy Milkers, $110@$115. SHEEP and LAMBS—With an increased supply and a moderate demand from all sections, the sales have dragged, and the market, for the most part, has ruled dull. Most of the sales effected were for the supply of the New-York market. The range is from 4¼c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔., including all grades. HOGS—There is no life in the trade, the business being mainly confined to dressed and not live Hogs. The only sales reported were two loads of light Michigan, for which 9¼c. was paid. The receipts are small, and the pens are empty.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—EXCHANGE firm and unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand; sales at $3 50@$4 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull; buyers offer 77¼c. for No. 2; afternoon market inactive; sales No. 2 at 77¼c.@77½c. CORN dull and a trifle firmer; sales at 72c. for fresh receipts No. 2; afternoon sellers ask 69½c., cash, for No. 2. OATS in limited speculative request; sales No. 2 at 39c.@40c., cash. RYE quiet and firm; sales at 70c.@71c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal at 75c.@80c. HIGHWINES in limited demand; sales at 91c.@92c. PORK quiet; sales at $28 50, cash; $29, seller February; $29 50, buyer February. LARD dull and nominal; sales at 16¼c.@16½c. cash; 16¾c., seller February. Sales dry-salted SHOULDERS at 10½c.; green SHOULDERS, 10¼c. CATTLE steady and firm; sales at $3 50@$4 65 for Cows, $7 50@$8 75 for extra to premium shipping Beeves. Live HOGS quiet and easier; sales at $9@$9 15 for shipping, $9 30@$9 60 for fair to good packing lots. Dressed HOGS quiet; sales at $10@$10 50 for light, $11 50 for extra. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 19,000 head Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,900 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—TOBACCO—No sales. COTTON nominal. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $4 12@$4 35; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble Extra and Choice Family, $5 75@$6 75; others unchanged. CORN dull; Mixed, 70c.@76c.; Choice Yellow, 80c.; Fancy White, 84c.@85c. OATS declining; sales at 48c.@50c. in bulk; 51c.@53c. sacked. RYE and BARLEY nominal. WHISKY steady at 96c. PROVISIONS heavy; scarcely anything doing. LARD—Retail sales Tierce at 17c.; Keg at 18c. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$6 50. Live HOGS dull; held at $9 75@$10 for best quality. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 1,700 bushels; Hogs, 1,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—COTTON active and firm at 24½c.@24¾c. for Middling; sales 7,400 bales; receipts 1,668 bales; exports to St. Sebastian, 600 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 25@$5 75@$6@$6 25. Corn firmer; Ordinary, 90c.; Choice, 95c. OATS firm; St. Louis, 70c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY quiet; Prime, $24; Choice, $26. PORK dull; Mess, $30. BACON dull and nominally 14¾c.@18½c. LARD—Tierce, 18c.; Keg, 19½c.@20c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 25c. SUGAR dull at 12c.@12½c. MOLASSES—Prime, 68c.@70c. WHISKY, 95c.@$1. COFFEE—Fair, 14½c.@14¾c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17½c. GOLD, 120. Sterling EXCHANGE, 129¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ½ ⅌ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red Winter, $1 08@$1 12. CORN firm at 76c.@77c. COTTON steady; Middling at 24c.@24¼c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 94c.@95c.; demand light. Live HOGS dull at $9 50@$10 20. Dressed HOGS, $11 25@$11 75; receipts since Friday, 3,560 head. PROVISIONS dull, with but little or no demand. PORK sold at $29. LARD offered at 16c.@17¼c. for Steam and Kettle. Bulk MEATS and BACON—No inquiry; prices nominal. HAMS unchanged. EXCHANGE firm at par buying.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—In store: FLOUR, 30,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 367,000 bushels; CORN, 92,000 bushels; OATS, 155,000 bushels; BARLEY, 100,000 bushels; RYE, 21,000 bushels; PEAS, 3,000 bushels. No business doing. PORK nominally $1 lower. CORN, old nominal at 95c. in store; new, 85c. on track. OATS 50c.@51c. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—COTTON.—Sales 85 bales Middling at 23½c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged; sales 48 hhds. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 94c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—COTTON quiet at 24¼c.; receipts 3,546 bales; exports 3,327 bales. Superfine FLOUR $5. CORN 92c. OATS 70c. LARD 18c.@19c. Bulk SHOULDERS 12¼c.; Sides 15¾.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 3.—COTTON was in limited demand and closed quiet; sales 1,000 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 3,193 bales; exports, 1,013 bales; receipts Saturday, 1,328 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.—COTTON dull and unchanged; receipts since Friday, 3,278 bales; exports, coastwise, 892 bales; sales 300 bales; Low Middling, 23¼c.@24c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—Spirits of TURPENTINE ½c. better at 39c. RESIN quiet; strained, $1 50. TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$2 80. TAR steady at $1 90. COTTON quiet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—COTTON quiet but firm; sales 250 bales; Middlings at 24c.; receipts, 1,081 bales; exports, coastwise, 781 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales 285 bales; receipts, 210 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—COTTON was in good demand and closed at 24½c. for Middling; receipts, 2,518 bales; exports, 2,977 bales; sales 900 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 105, ex. interest; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 47¼, ex. dividend, Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾; Gold, 120.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Jan. 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Manhattan	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Jan. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Tarifa	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Jan. 8	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 8	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Jan. 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg by the Hammonia, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans.—Paymaster L. A. York, U. S. N.; H. B. Hamiel, lady and child, Louis Warfelair.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.. 7 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 39 | Gov. Island.10 23 | Hell Gate...11 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Dec. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 24, 210 miles W. of Fastnet, passed the Cunard mail steamship, bound E.; 25th, lat. 50 25, lon. 23 30, passed a Cunard "extra" steamship, bound E.; 29th, lat. 46, lon. 48, passed a bark-rigged steamship, bound E.; 30th, lat. 44 27, lon. 54 43, spoke brig Joseph Cristall, bound E.; 31st, lat. 42 40, lon. 60 40, passed the Cunard mail steamship, bound E.; Jan. 2, 10 A. M., 130 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool. The M. arr. off Sandy Hook Lightship at midnight on Sunday, Jan. 2; she was detained outside all night on account of a fierce gale from W. S. W., and having no pilot on board.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Tull, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31, with naval stores, &c., to James Hand. Jan. 2, off Absecom, had a gale from S. E.; shifted, at 2 P. M., to S. W., blowing a hurricane, lasting 24 hours; shipped heavy seas, carrying away the rail, both boats, engineer's house on deck, after cabin, stove galley, carried away smoke stack, started boiler, disabled the engine, lost the steering gear, mainmast, foretopsail-yard, main hatch, stove in ports, making a complete wreck of the vessel; Jan. 3, at 10 A. M., 45 miles E. of Barnegat, was taken in tow by steamship Norman, from Boston for Philadelphia, and anchored at the upper Quarantine.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston Jan. 1, bound to Philadelphia. Put into this port having in tow the steamship Rebecca Clyde, disabled; anchored her at the upper Quarantine at 6:30 P. M., and proceeded on her voyage to Philadelphia.

Steamship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans Dec. 25, via Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston S. C., with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Ship St. John, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bursley, London and the Isle of Wight Dec. 1, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had westerly gales from lon. 30.

Bark Seth, (Aus.,) Radimiz, Liverpool Nov. 12, and Belfast 21st, with salt to order. Made the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Lewis T. Stocker, (of Boston,) Bibber, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master. Had strong southerly winds to Hatteras; been 4 ds. N. of that point with light westerly winds.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, Apalachicola 13 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Dec. 29, lat. 34 8, lon. 75 31, Thos. Jefferson, a seaman, native of Sweden, aged 30 years, fell overboard from abaft the main rigging while in the act of drawing a bucket of water; lowered a boat and tried to save him, but he was lost.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Goldsboro, Me.,) Tracy, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 25. Had moderate weather.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Chase, Kingston, Jam., via Old Harbor 16 ds., with 270 tons logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Merriwa, (Portland,) Waterhouse, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Nuevitas, (of Boston,) Trask, Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel E. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crocker, San Blas 14 ds., with cocoanuts, &c., to Jos. Enoss—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Passed Hatteras the night of the 1st inst.; had a heavy gale from S. to S. W., which lasted 20 hours; 3d inst., at 6 A. M., Little Egg Harbor Light bearing W. N. W. 15 miles, saw a steamer with mainmast, smoke stack and rudder steering with a drag at the time.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Grenada,) Simmons, Dominica 14 ds., with fruit and old metal to Reeve, Osborne & Co. Left no vessels. Jan. 2, off the Capes of Virginia had a gale from S. E. to S. W., which lasted 48 hours, during which sprung main and foremast, split foresails, and received other damage.

Schr. Isabella, Burton, Demerara Dec. 11, with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, and Aurora, (Br.,) Thompson, for New-York; schr. Ruth H. Baker, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) for St. Domingo.

Schr. John W. Maitland, Layton, Portland, with lumber to R. Robinson. Ran ashore on Steep Rocks, Hell Gate, and stove in starboard side; was hauled off by steamtug May Queen and towed to the City for repairs.

Schr. Campbell, (of Deer Island,) Smith, Nassau Dec. 19, and Exuma, Bahamas, Dec. 28, with salt to Van Praag & Co.—vessel to Thayer & Sargent. Jan. 2, off the Capes of Virginia, had a heavy gale from S. W.; received no damage.

Schr. Sabao, Sampson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, White, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Frances A. Lorning, Jones, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Caldwell, Savannah 8 ds., with yellow pine to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Vrale, Nason, Charleston, S. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrit, Richmond, Va., with timber to Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Tyler, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt and Slaight.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Pierce, Baltimore, for Hoboken.
Schr. Daylight, McFadden, Baltimore, for Portland.
Schr. Henry T. Wood, Nickerson, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Harman, Parker, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. A. J. Ireland, Townsend, for Hoboken.
Schr. M. A. Hoyt, Townsend, for Hoboken.
Schr. Piscataqua, Wilson, Baltimore, for Providence.
Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.
Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.
Schr. E. Stuyvesant, Snow, Black Rock.
Schr. M. A. Griffing, Griffing, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Phenix, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Callagan, Tiffney, Providence.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Derby, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The steamship Aleppo arr. this morning from Liverpool. She brings $167,000 in specie for New-York. Also arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore, and Roman, from Philadelphia.

Below—Ship Ladoga, from London.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer Magnolia, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schrs. Fannie Keating, Boston; Adeline Rokes, Georgetown; A. Haley, Tortugas; L. & A. Babcock, Bucksville, S. C.; W. W. Summons, Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—Passed out, schr. M. Moseby, for Demerara; U. S. steamer Nipsic, for the West Indies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The steamship George Cromwell, from New-York, arr. here on Saturday.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer Isaac Bell, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Saratoga, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer General Barnes, from New-York.

Cld. bark Venus, for Havre; schr. Vulture, Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, Dec. 19, schr. Mary Crowell, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Hyperion, for Rum Cay, to load salt for New-York.

At Demerara, Dec. 11, brig Alice Abbott, (Br.,) Crowell, for New-York 14th inst., and brig Wheelwright, (Br.,) Wolf, for do. 24th inst.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3.—The steamship Siberia, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday at 3 A. M.

The steamship Colorado, from New-York, arrived at this port on Saturday.

The Cunard steamship Palmyra, from New-York Dec. 23, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Inman line steamship City of London, from New-York Dec. 25, arrived here at 10 o'clock his morning.

BREST, Jan. 3.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New-York Dec. 25, arrived here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 3.—The steamship Deutschland, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM
TO
HARRISON
SAFETY BOILER

To prevent the public from being misled by the advertisement of the Root Steam Engine Company, attention is called to the OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE ON STEAM BOILERS, viz.:

Thirty-eighth Fair of the American Institute, held in New-York, October, 1869:

The Harrison Safety Boiler—First medal and diploma for—1. Safety; 2. Economy of space; 3. Economy of fuel. This boiler was the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

Root's Wrought-iron Sectional Boiler—Second medal and diploma for facility of repairs and economy of space.

A true copy from report on file adopted Dec. 7, 1869.
(Signed,) JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

There were seven boilers on exhibition, including an ordinary fire-box tubular boiler.

The principal competition was between the Harrison Safety Boiler, of 100-horse power, and the Root Wrought Iron Sectional Boilers, advertised as 120 horse power.

These boilers were first tested with cold water pressure. The Root Boiler sustained only 150 pounds per inch. The "Harrison" showed no leakage with 200 pounds, which was all the testing pump would bear.

To test the relative capacity of the two sets of boilers, the work of the Fair was divided into two sections, one comprising the large engines and machinery, and the other the steam pumps. The Harrison Boilers kept in motion regularly the engine section; and the Root boilers were attached to the pump section. The Root boilers were twice connected to the engine section, but failed from loss of steam; and it became necessary in both cases to reconnect the Harrison Boilers to that section.

The Root boilers leaked during the entire Exhibition and were often repaired.

The Harrison Boilers were tight throughout the Fair. Only a slight accident occurred to them in starting, which was speedily repaired.

During part of the Fair the Harrison Boilers developed 112-horse power; and at the trial of the Corliss Engine, with cold feed water at forty-seven degrees, they furnished a horse power per hour with 3 19-100 pounds coal.

The Root Boiler exhibitors were notified to prepare for a corresponding test. They failed to make their boilers tight, and the test could not be made.

From this it will readily be seen why the Managers of the American Institute would not stultify themselves by accepting the report of a committee in direct contradiction of facts; and why the first premium was awarded to the Harrison Safety Boiler.

HARRISON BOILER WORKS,
JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,
No. 40 Murray-st.

Circulars sent on application.

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